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MORE DEADLY THAN THE ATOM BOMB

Britain Searching For Frightful War Weapon

London, June 13.

Researches into two new forms of warfare, probably more deadly than the atom bomb, are now taking place in Britain. They are the radioactive "cloud" and the bacteriological bomb.

Bacteriological research is taking place at a special station in Southern England where nearly 200 technicians are employed.

Well-informed sources in London, giving this information today, said that the United States now has a small number of bacteriological bombs ready. These are in addition to the new type of atomic bombs in store—believed to be more than 100.

The atomic energy plant at Chalk River, Canada, could, it is assumed, provide the deadly radioactive substances needed for "atomic cloud" warfare. These substances are available in the discharges from atomic piles which produce the "ingredients" for the atomic energy already working there.

Another source of these radioactive substances is the British Atomic Energy establishment at Harwell, Berkshire.

Professor J. D. Cockcroft, head of the British atomic energy project, hinted significantly at this source when he said recently: "We shall have to solve the problem of disposal of radioactive products which would be produced as a byproduct in very large intensities."

"These products can be a serious danger to health if they are dispersed in a concentrated form."

GUIDED PROJECTILES

Work is also going ahead in Britain and Australia on the development of guided projectiles. There is a station for this work in Buckinghamshire.

The British effort is directed towards improving the propulsive force of the rocket. Only small experimental types are being fired in this country—they are sent far out into the Atlantic.

The firing of major rocket units takes place in Australia where the work is handled by an organisation headed by Lieutenant-General J. F.

Evitts, known as Long-Range Weapons Organisation.

Observers here begin to see in these developments what might be a new conception of British global strategy.

The vulnerability of Britain in the event of another war and the need for the dispersal of her major industries is in fact the key to this new plan, under which each Dominion is to be encouraged to develop one sphere of activity to fit into the strategic scheme.

Australia already has a rocket range and is earmarked for full-scale researches into guided projectiles. Canada is believed to be the proposed base for the atomic section. The setting up of an atomic range in the frozen wastes where experiments with radioactive "clouds" could be carried out in safety is forecast within the near future.

New Zealand's role is seen as supplementary to that of Australia.

S. AFRICA'S ROLE

South Africa, which has already begun to build its own aircraft, would play the role in the next war similar to that played in the last war by Britain and Malta—that of an unsinkable aircraft carrier—according to observers here.

The success of the recent record breaking flights from London to the Cape and the vast possibilities of refuelling planes in the air—now being developed in Britain—are important factors to be considered.

(Continued on Page 12)

BIG SWEEPSTAKE DRAW



Scene during the drawing of the Lantau Handicap mammoth sweepstake at the Jockey Club on Thursday. Leaning on the table is the Hon Mr. A. Morse, and seated on his right H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon Mr. D. M. MacDougall) who was an interested spectator, and Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin. Photo Ming Yuen

NORTHERN IRELAND GOVT. ATTACKED

"Undemocratic Practices"

London, June 13.

An attack on the Northern Ireland Government for alleged undemocratic practices was made in the House of Commons at Westminster today during the second reading, which was given without division, of the Northern Ireland Bill.

The bill extends the powers of the Ulster Government to deal with schemes for social services, highways, bridges and inland waterways, many of which are linked with Eire.

About 200 Labour Members and a few Liberals had put down an amendment, declining to give the second reading, but eventually did not move it.

They considered the bill itself mainly harmless and their chief purpose was to draw attention to the "Ulster Tories"—Tory totalitarians exercising dictatorship measures right on our own doorstep.

The chief target of criticism was the special powers taken by the Northern Ireland Government to deal with the Irish Republican Army. Mr. George Bing (Labour

Member for Hornchurch) said there was something undemocratic about a government which possessed such powers.

Imprisonment without trial or exile without hearing awaited opponents of the Northern Ireland Government. Religious sectarianism was everywhere and was enshrined even by members of the Cabinet.

PLURAL BUSINESS VOTES

The Ulster Government, Mr. Bing said, pursued a policy of giving plural business votes and taking away votes from the ordinary man in the street. Returned soldiers were due for disfranchisement because they could not find a separately rated building in which to live. In such conditions democracy became a farce.

Mr. Hugh O'Neill, Unionist Member for County Antrim, "utterly, completely, and categorically" denied the charge of persecution of the Roman Catholic minority. He suggested, however, that the Special Powers Act, which admittedly infringed the liberty of the subject, should be reviewed annually.

Mr. O'Neill, a Conservative, denounced the bill as a "persecution of the Roman Catholic minority. He suggested, however, that the Special Powers Act, which admittedly infringed the liberty of the subject, should be reviewed annually.

Both Eire and Northern Ireland, Mr. Ede said, had approached his department with the wish that the economic co-operation contained in the bill should be enshrined in the Statute Book. This, Mr. Ede added, was a considerable advance all should be reviewed annually.

PHOTOGRAPHED IN NUDE

A pretty young, Danish blonde faced a British military court of one Brigadier and four Colonels in Hamburg on Friday and told them: "I never knew there was a military law forbidding a girl to take off her clothes in the presence of the man she is going to marry."

She was giving evidence in the trial of Lieut-Col. R. N. J. Burgess, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who was alleged to have taken photographs of her in the nude.

The girl referred to as Miss X admitted that the photographs were taken while the couple were sunbathing in the grounds of the Officers' mess of the unit the Colonel commanded near Hamburg. The photographs which were stated to have been found when a Special Investigation Branch officer, searched Col. Burgess' room, were handed to the court for inspection.

NOT GUILTY VERDICT

Colonel Burgess pleaded not guilty to two charges of scandalous conduct unbecoming to an officer and gentleman, referring to the photograph incident and to a sexual relationship with Miss X.

Col. Burgess did not give evidence, but made a statement about his career in which he revealed that he had applied for a regular army commission.

The court found the accused not guilty on a charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in assisting Miss X to bring coffee into Germany for black market deals after a visit to her home in Copenhagen.

The court's decision on the other two charges will be promulgated after review by higher authority.

Associated Press.

Campbell Postpones Attempt On Record

Lake Coniston, June 13.

Sir Malcolm Campbell announced late today that he would send his jet-propelled boat, Bluebird III, back to Portchester for modifications, thus ending his present attempts to smash his own world's record.

The announcement followed two trials at night on today, in which the craft shook slightly before reaching the speed of 100 miles per hour.

Sir Malcolm told a press conference he planned to return to Coniston in a month for another record attempt. He said that at present the boat's lateral stability was wrong.

STILL DETERMINED

"It is a question of aerodynamics and hydrodynamics," he said. "I can assure you I am more determined than I ever was before."

Modifications will be done at Portchester, where the boat was originally designed.

Sir Malcolm disclosed that the highest speed reached in the two tests was between 100 and 110 miles per hour.

Conditions for today's test were virtually ideal—even better than last night when he flew at 90 m.p.h. over the flat blue waters.

Sir Malcolm called a halt after quarter of a mile today and informed mechanics: "I had reached nearly 10,000 revolutions when the shaking developed. It was so bad that it was no use carrying on."

BOAT HAS "BUGS"

He said the boat had plenty of "bugs" which needed ironing out by one.

"At the moment none of us know quite what is the matter," Sir Malcolm said. "Without adjustments it would not be safe to go at high speed with the present tendency to shake. There is nothing sensational about it."

"Remember, we are dealing with something entirely new (the Bluebird is the first jet-propelled boat in history) and we have a lot to learn. For example, the thrust of the jet is on the air while the rudder is operated in water," United Press.

STOP PRESS

Palmer Trial Verdict

At Kowloon Court this morning, Alfred Brian Palmer was found guilty on two charges of fraudulent conversion of sums amounting to \$7,014.45, and was sentenced by the magistrate, Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, to one year's imprisonment on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

Palmer was acquitted on the charge of larceny and on two charges of embezzlement which had previously been withdrawn by the Crown.

After sentence was passed, Palmer's counsel, the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almeida, said, Mr. Palmer gave notice that an appeal would be lodged.

Palmer is released on bail of \$5,000.

Bevin Pays Tribute To World Press

London, June 13.

A tribute to the press of the world and the thanks and congratulations of the British Government and the Indian negotiators for the manner in which the recent negotiations in India had been handled were made by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, when he was the guest speaker at the Foreign Press Association lunch in London today.

Mr. Bevin, speaking with deep sincerity, said: "The press has risen to a great occasion. Four million people are involved, and having looked at the whole world press, I must say that the matter has been handled with the greatest restraint and nothing has made a greater contribution to the successful outcome of the difficult negotiations."

"This country looks with confidence to a new era in its relations with the people of India. What may have been said about British imperialism in the past, I must claim that our civilising influence in that part of the world has been of tremendous benefit."

"It has kept down wars. It has treated disease. It has developed

great services and we have worked up to the point of handing over this great concern, these great independent states, without civil war and as a going concern."

"Now and again we get statesmen who like to revive the bogey of British aggression and British imperialism."

"I wish that such people would live longer in this country and not to be too obsessed by history books."

"The task that has fallen to Great Britain since the war has been to evolve a growing recognition of collaboration and growing benefits between countries of the Commonwealth and a new conception of the value of the word 'Commonwealth' and what it means to have a large number of independent associated states making and contributing to world peace."

"In spite of defeats and retreats under the difficulties we had in the war, Great Britain has been the one country in the world that has turned to her possessions without civil war and without very much reluctance."

"She has returned to these territories, taking with her the recognition of the growing aspirations of the people within them, and she has come back with new constitutions in recognition of that development."

EDITORIAL

Hongkong's Hawkers

NEARLY two months have passed since the Committee on Hawkers submitted its recommendations, but there are no signs that the authorities intend to put any of them into effect. Meanwhile the hawkers' problem, with its many vicious features, grows more difficult in the face of punitive raids by the police. The committee's findings made so much sense that Government would only have acted in accordance with popular convictions if it had immediately started to implement them. The main recommendations, forming part of a short-term policy are: (a) establishment of hawkers' markets in certain streets and open spaces to accommodate between ten and fifteen thousand hawkers; (b) encouragement of private hawkers' markets leading to the provision of additional space if required; (c) erection of concrete food stalls to an approved hygienic pattern; (d) the institution of a new type of licence to be styled the Pedlars Licence; (e) publicity for any measures which it is proposed to adopt. As nothing has been issued under the fifth heading presumably no decision has been reached about adopting any of the committee's report. It has been agreed, in principle, that control of hawkers is essential if only to reduce the risks of spreading

disease and to keep main streets clear. Less published but equally obvious considerations are the markets which have become by-products of the existing situation. Police "protection" is still rampant; has, in fact become intensified because of the increased possibility of police raids. Additionally, the reputable hawkers as well as their unlicensed competitors are being daily victimised by gangs of children who operate on behalf of so-called gulls and uncles. They are blackmailers, pure and simple, and often make exorbitant demands on the hapless hawkers. Failure to meet the terms of these stooping extortioners brings threats of strong-armed reprisals which the hawkers are quite willing to use. Police claim a certain degree of success for their punitive-measures campaign, but they are only of a temporary nature and cannot provide a solution to the problem, even assuming the methods employed are desirable. The hawkers' situation has to be treated on a wide, but rational basis. Comprehensive action of a constructive nature is required, and the recommendations of the Committee on Hawkers go nearer to fulfilling this condition than any other set of proposals yet advanced. Government should hesitate no longer in putting the findings into effect.

Players Stake Claims For Test Honours With Good Performances

London, June 13.

With changes likely to be made in England's team, which is being chosen on Sunday, to meet South Africa in the second Test beginning at Lords on June 21, several players with chances of inclusion staked their claims with good performances in matches just finished.

The most pleasing of all was the welcome return to form of the Kent spinner, Douglas Wright, who was relegated to "drunk carrier" for the first Test. Operating on a batsman's trick against Northamptonshire he turned the wall well and finished with eleven wickets for 157. He and Leslie Ames, former England wicket-keeper, were big factors in Kent's nine wicket victory in the first innings, with Ames taking out in the second innings, brought his aggregate to 943 runs for an average of 134.5, which includes three centuries and a double century.

The young Middlesex opening bat, Jack Robertson, who made Middlesex history by helping Brown in a record opening partnership of 310, has been on the fringe of Test honours since last season. His brilliant 183 may sway the selectors to make the course suggested by many critics to include him lower down to strengthen the England batting.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE

John Ikin, Lancashire all-rounder, who toured Australia with the English team but was not retained for the Test against South Africa at Trent Bridge, is again being spoken of as a Test possible. He made an effort to catch the eye of the selectors again with a grand 72 against Glamorgan. He was heading confidently for his first County championship century and was unfortunate to be out leg before a ball

that he actually played. Brierley's 116 not out in 190 minutes, including 13 fours, was his first century for Lancashire since joining the county last season, strongly enough from Glamorgan for whom his highest score in first-class matches was 116 against Lancashire in 1933.

An unbroken record Glamorgan seventh wicket partnership of 195 hit in two hours by Wilfred Wooller, their captain, and W. C. Jones foiled Lancashire's bid for victory at Liverpool. When this pair came together Glamorgan were in danger of defeat, but they attacked the bowling. Wooller, who scored 108 not out, hit with tremendous power and his innings contained one sixer and 11 fours, while Jones, who was unfortunate not to score a century, hit 12 fours in his 50 and principally with square cuts and leg glances.

Results of first-class matches which ended today were:

At Gravesend: Kent beat Northamptonshire by nine wickets. Kent 400 for 10 in 140 minutes and 65 for one. Northants 170 and 123.

At Lords: Middlesex beat Nottinghamshire by seven wickets. Middlesex 458 for eight declared and 48 for three (Butler three for 15). Nottingham 317 and 188.

At Hove: Worcestershire beat Sussex by six wickets. Sussex 301 and 228 (Barlett 44). Worcestershire 408 and 174 for four (White 53 not out, Cornford four for 44).

At Liverpool: Lancashire drew with Glamorgan.

Detailed scores of Lancashire-Glamorgan match not received.

COTTON AND NIDA TIE

Leeds, June 13.

Henry Cotton and Norman Von Nida, of Australia, each with an aggregate of 277 for 72 holes, tied for first place in the "Yorkshire Evening News" 1,000 guineas professional golf tournament at Moor Town, Leeds today.

Cotton had rounds of 66, 72, 70 and 69, while Von Nida had 67, 67, 70 and 73.

The Australian had a lead of four strokes when the final two rounds began today and, with each returning a card of 70 for the third round, he was still four strokes ahead of Cotton. Cotton's brilliant last round of 69 set Von Nida the task of returning 72 to win the first prize, but he failed with an eight-yard putt by inches and tied.

W. Shankland, of Templecombe, with rounds of 73, 70, 69 and 71 was next, six strokes behind Cotton and Von Nida, while Arthur Lees, of Dore and Todley, filled the fourth place with rounds of 69, 71, 70 and 74 for an aggregate of 284.

Reuter.

OTHER SPORTS NEWS
ON PAGE 12

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Deanna DURBIN

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GEORGE CONDOURIS • ALLEN JENKINS • DAN DURYEA
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I was true to a man once...

RITA HAYWORTH in **Gilda** with **GLENN FORD**

GEORGE MACREARY • JOSEPH CALLEA
Produced by Mervyn Frank
Directed by Charles Victor

NEXT CHANGE Bing CROSBY in "GOING MY WAY"

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"PARDON MY SARONG"

Entertainment

Rita Hayworth

—who seems to be finding that Paris is tough going.

PARIS. ERNEST BETTS writes: In a room at the Hotel George V, full of tulips and roses, I spent an hour and a quarter this afternoon with Rita Hayworth, top show personality of the moment in Paris.

She was wearing the smart grey suit she wore in her last film, "Gilda."

Hotel guests unknown to her rapped on the door, telephones rang and letters poured in from fans and friends.

But Rita, who was severely mobbed on arrival at the Gare du Nord, and has been severely photographed since, has ducked Paris crowds for a time.

She has a view about this, about clothes, about people... here it is:—

BEING in Paris has made me nervous. Everyone is kind, everyone is excited, and people are always wanting to be friends. But it is different being a star in Paris from being one in America, and I am afraid it has got me down. I have had to shut myself up in my room, like Garbo.

What do I think of Paris? Why of course I think of clothes, because that is what you come to Paris for. In films you must not only know what to wear, but how to wear it. My advice to any girl thinking of clothes is to go in for the simple line which is flattering to the wearer. The materials are less important than the line. And no fuss, if you get me. The same goes for hats. In pictures it is rather different. You must wear the suit that is comfortable and appropriate to the scene, particularly because you may be filming in the same costume for a long time, and it may have to be a bit more showy than the dress you wear in the street.

I AM in Paris for a holiday—that is, I thought I was. But I was soon disillusioned. I seem to have done nothing but pose in the Place Vendôme or before Notre Dame, and sign autographs.

And after that reception at my hotel, which lasted for about three hours with 300 people, and was like a Hollywood premiere, but more difficult, I felt "all in." You see, it is different from America, where you know everybody. I ought to be used to it—it is wonderful to be seen and appreciated—but it is my first trip to Europe and it is hard to size it all up.

Besides, I have been working pretty hard these last few years, finishing one picture and then, the following week, going straight into another.

In Hollywood you work regularly, you know, in minutes by the clock and all round the clock. In most of my pictures I have a dance, and this means rehearsing the film for a good three months beforehand, from nine in the morning till 5.30 at night. After that the real work begins and you go on the set, as they do everywhere, at seven or eight in the morning. It looks carefree and good on the screen, but it is hard work behind.

THOUGH it is just like work being on holiday in Europe, I must say success is very nice. I have always wanted it and always worked for it. I came over here in a slow Dutch boat just to get a little sleep, and it was so rough coming over that the dinner table in my state room was hung to the rafters three times. Well, I thought: I can sleep in Paris, but that has been impossible.

I want to see Paris and I have been around to a few places, just like any tourist, but whenever I pop out of my hotel, there they are, all the people who seem to know me, yet only two of my pictures have been shown here.

IN Hollywood I have met many of your stars. Roland Culver was in my last picture, "Down to Earth" (not seen in London yet)—and what a fine actor he is. And Deborah Kerr—she is a real person all right, she has a lot of charm—she impressed everybody.

They tell me your stars feel nervous about making pictures in Hollywood. Why? They are wonderfully good at their job. What has Ann Todd to be afraid of, I wonder?

But perhaps it is all talk. I do not believe they are really worried about filming with us. Anyway,

Adult Theme In "Bambi"

The theme of Walt Disney's new production, "Bambi," is strictly adult, and its situations are the emotional ones which confront grown-up men and women.

Felix Salten wrote the best-selling novel on which the picture is based, telling in terms of appealing animal characters living in the Vienna Wald a story which is a life cycle of birth, growth, love, parenthood, tragedy and triumph.

Of course, "Bambi" has its lighter moments, as witness the "twitwiddled" sequence, probably the most hilarious tomboledery Disney has ever created.

The picture, filmed in Technicolor and rich music, is showing at the Queen's Theatre.

Old age wasn't easy for Margaret

THERE is a good reason for the making of "Hungry Hill," showing at the Leo Theatre. It is faithfully adapted from a worthy and popular novel by Miss Daphne du Maurier. Enough people have read the book to ensure a faithful following for the screen version.

Therefore all the producer, Mr Del Giudice, and the director, Mr Brian Desmond Hurst, have to worry about is that their visual version shall be reasonably careful and detailed.

Here, then, is that old and comfortable thing the "family" novel. There are two families, one rich and proud, and the other poor and proud. And they feud for 40 years. And one generation gives way to another in the progress of the story, which isn't a story at all, but rather a pious resolution to the effect that families shouldn't feud. The only drawback to this happy conclusion is that it denies the possibility of a sequel, which most family novelists look forward to.

In Search of Wealth

Well then, there are the Brodericks, who are rich and thrashing Irishmen, and there are the Donovans, who are poor and holly-toity. And the head of the Brodericks digs deep into the ancient hill that lies between them in search of wealth from copper. The head of the Donovans does not approve of this at all.

At intervals during the film somebody comes in to say "There is trouble in the mines" and then there is a free-for-all. And after it has all blown over a Broderick says to a Donovan "You'll get little profit from this night's work."

The film is notable for the faithfully pompous performance of Cecil Parker, the head Broderick, and for the gallant attempt of Miss Margaret Lockwood to grow old before your eyes. Poor lamb, it wasn't easy for her.

Cinema Guide

CURRENT SHOWINGS

QUEEN'S—Bambi.
KING'S—Great Expectations.
LEE—Hungry Hill.
CENTRAL—Little Giants.
ALHAMBRA—Little Giants.

NEXT CHANGE

QUEEN'S—Buffalo Bill.
KING'S—Star Spangled Rhythm.
LEE—One More Tomorrow.
CENTRAL—Lady on a Train.
ALHAMBRA—Lady on a Train.

You'll Be Seeing Stars

More than forty top ranking stars in one picture is something of a record, even for fabulous Hollywood, but that is the score Paramount runs up with its latest, "Star Spangled Rhythm," which opens at the King's Theatre tomorrow.

"Star Spangled Rhythm" boasts among its players Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Fred MacMurray, Franchot Tone, Ray Milland, Victor Moore, Dorothy Lamour, Paulette Goddard, Vera Zorina, Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd, Rochester, William Bendix, Jerry Colonna, Macdonald Carey, Walter Abel, Susan Hayward, Marjorie Reynolds, Betty Rhodes, Donna Drake, Lynne Overman, Gary Crosby, Johnnie Johnston, Gil Lamb, Cass Daley, Ernest Truex, Katherine Dunham, Arthur Treacher, Walter Catlett, Sterling Holloway and the Golden Gate Quartette.

And if that weren't enough, there are three top directors turned actors

for the occasion—Cecil DeMille, Preston Sturges, Ralph Murphy.

The story of "Star Spangled Rhythm" concerns the efforts of Paramount studio gatekeeper, Victor Moore, and telephone operator Betty Hutton, to build themselves up to Moore's sailor son, Eddie Bracken, by deceiving him into believing that the old man is head of the studio, and Betty his secretary. The deception is a cinch by correspondence, but it becomes something less than that when Eddie and a group of sailor pals show up in Los Angeles on shore leave, Eddie promising his friends the time of their lives at the studio.

Betty conceives a crack-brained idea of how to continue the deception for the duration of the boys' leave, as well as to put on a show for them with Paramount's roster of stars participating. Betty's idea backfires hilariously in Moore's face, although the show does go on, stupendously.

Below is a scene from the picture showing Victor Moore, Gil Lamb, Betty Hutton and Eddie Bracken.



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EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

INTRODUCING THE
'PUDDLE PANTS'

For those who wear nylons in rainy weather: "puddle pants"—plastic leggings which are teamed with matching hooded raincoat. The leggings fasten just above the knee with elastic, protecting stockings from rain and mud splashes.

Sisters Charge
Bigamy

A woman from Switzerland went to see her sister in Milan to console her over her husband's leaving home, and happened to see a picture of the husband.

Bigamy charges followed against Franco Turani, who disappeared after marrying both sisters.—United Press.

The 'Hairdresser & Beauty Trade' circulates among the 35,000 women's hairdressers in Britain. Here is their STYLE OF THE WEEK

A study in
reverse curlsby ...HARRY
COLEMAN

"Hairdresser & Beauty Trade" Hair Fashion Designer and Superintendant of the General Association of Ladies' Hairdressers.

"REVERSE curling" is making front-page news in the hair dressing craft today. Hairdressers all over Britain to whom I have demonstrated this method have agreed that it is the most revolutionary form of setting ever offered to the public.

The beauty of this form of setting is that the hair can be brushed and combed through after the hair has been set.

The more the hair is brushed the deeper the waves become. The waves cannot be brushed out.

No two alike

No finger waving is required, and the length of the hair does not matter.

"Reverse curling" can be used only by competent hairdressers, and therein lies its individuality. No two hair styles need be alike.

It is my experience that there are no prevailing fashions in hair styles today. Women are realising that whatever hair arrangement suits their faces and figures is the fashionable one for them.

Tell the public that if they will allow their hairdresser to shape—not cut—their hair they may have any style they wish.

By following the natural wave or curl of the hair—and even the straightest of hair has a tendency to curl—the formations of pin curls can be planned.

Most becoming

Styling and arranging the hair come after the foundation has been laid, and since the hair is allowed to follow its natural line, lending itself to the shape of the head, it automatically falls into the most becoming set.

I feel that it is time that hairdressers created more artistic styles. And the basis of these styles must be soft, feminine, wavy effects in contrast to the "scrapped-off-the-face" effect.

The time has come when waves and curls will predominate in



all hair fashions. Deep waves, sleek waves, sculptured waves, waves that hug the head, waves that will stand up.

We must forget the "set" artificial waves that the public and the hairdressing craft have known for years and replace them with waves and "wave movements" which will make the hair appear naturally wavy.

If you like this style, cut the design out, take it along to your hairdresser and ask him to do it.

1. Left side of head.
2. Right side.
3. Off the forehead.
4. Back view.

The girl from Vassar
in SW7By Patricia
Lennard

WITH Hollywood films and glossy magazines as her main sources of information, the average English girl tends to think of the average American girl either as a crooner-crazy jitterbug; or as a gilt-edged member of Cafe Society.

Well, Miss Sharman Douglas is very much an average American girl. She is the 18-year-old daughter of the new American Ambassador in London, Mr. Lewish Douglas; and she fits into neither category.

She is a first-year student at Vassar, the American women's college. She is going back there at the end of August.

Let me give you a description of her.

TALL and slim, blue-eyed, with flaxen hair, she looks very much an American young woman.

There is no in-between-ages uncertainty about her appearance. She wears attractive, youthful clothes, and attractive, youthful hats; she wears them unselfconsciously.

She is as shy as any polite young girl who has been dumped on the other side of the Atlantic for barely a week and never before figured in her mother's social diary.

When asked, for example, how it feels to be in the limelight, Sharman looks confused—"What limelight?—you don't really mean me, do you?"

She adds, "I hate being photographed—all those flash-bulbs going off—and interviews scare me."

BEFORE her life another three years at college, and, after that, "I'd love to be an interior decorator, and that means another two years' study after I leave college."

At Vassar, Sharman stars in athletics, loves riding, basketball and tennis, is a member of the college tennis team. She is longing to attend Wimbledon.

History is her favourite subject and she loves music. "I used to play the piano a lot.... but when it comes to jazz, I can play just three pieces and no more."

Does she miss America? She does.

She is eagerly awaiting the arrival of her 23-year-old brother, who is at Yale. And she misses something else, as filmgoers will easily guess—the corner drug-store.

"We used to be able to drop in for a sandwich and a glass of milk, and I do miss them both, especially my favourite—a peanut-butter and bacon sandwich. But I'll catch up on them when I go home." Ham-burgers and hot dogs, yes, she likes them as well.

And is the average American girl as nicely turned out and as pert as the movies and magazines show her? Sharman is definite in her disagreement. "It just isn't so; it depends entirely on the girl and her occupation, just like over here: some look nice and some look messy—the girls I've seen in London are no different from the girls I knew back home."

Her life over here has been a breathless one—so far—helping

mother turn the house in Prince's Gate into a home, making a bid for that interior decorator's future of hers by helping in the lay-out of rooms, and acquiring a pup called Reginald.

"He's very tiny, really—he's a white wire-haired fox terrier with black and tan markings, and hasn't even been housebroken.... but I don't suppose I'll be allowed to take him back."

SHARMAN is to be presented at the Royal garden party on June 10. "Well, frankly, I'm PETRIFIED at the thought of meeting the Royal Family," she says.

So far she has made only one or two public appearances, and social engagements have consisted of a visit to the ballet, which she enjoyed, a private dance and lots of tennis.

She is looking forward to Ascot and seeing her first cricket match, and making as many friends as she can while she is over here.

But right now I think she is still slightly homesick for a patch of her world. And who wouldn't be? It's a nicely normal world for a teenager in her position when it's bounded by a peanut-butter and bacon sandwich at the drug-store on the corner.

FASHIONED FOR ASCOT



THIS MODEL was fashioned for Ascot. It is a black picture straw with draped enu-de-nill and taffeta under-brim, and coarse-mesh veil held by huge sequin hatpins.

Eve Curie
now a
publisher

EVE Curie, chic, dark-haired daughter of the co-discoverers of radium, has arrived in America for her first postwar visit with a new feather in her cap.

She has become a newspaper publisher in Paris.

Miss Curie, in partnership with Philippe Barres, son of the French author Maurice Barres, has been serving as publisher, editor and sometimes special writer for Paris-Presse, an afternoon paper with a circulation of 400,000—second largest in France.

In doing so, she enters a new phase of a career that has seen her in the guises of concert pianist, music critic, play adapter, lecturer on French problems, war correspondent, member of the Fighting French forces and author of a biography of her famous mother.

"Paris-Presse" is completely independent," she explained in an interview. "We are not tied to any political party. We have no big banker behind us."

The French press, she said, started from zero after the liberation. The old newspapers had been destroyed through collaboration. It was possible to establish a newspaper without needing "an enormous amount of capital." By a co-operative arrangement, publishers became "clients" of the printers' co-operative. They were able to use the old newspaper plants without great initial outlay.

Although there still is governmental licensing and control of newsprint, Miss Curie said this is due to scarcity. She believes the controls will vanish with increased supply.

She said, as far as she could observe, the government has not used this power to suppress opinion.—Associated Press.

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Give your skin a lighter look, a softer "feel" in one minute! Mask your throat and face, except eyes, with Pond's Vanishing Cream. The Cream's "keratolytic" action loosens and dissolves tiny dead skin flakes and stubborn bits of dirt.

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SCHOOLBOY
EXPLORERS

At the invitation of a British naval officer, Lt-Cdr. Douglas Dixon, DSO, a party of English schoolboys will, in July, set off for a month's exploration of Lapland and northern Norway.

The expedition, which is hoped will be the first of many similar trips, is to be limited to 48 boys of 14 years and over. The base camp will be on the island of Narvik, which is some two miles long and a mile in breadth. It lies a few miles

from the mainland and is 12 miles south of Lulea.

The party will be divided into three watches of 16 boys each; each will go different ways for a week at a time. One will spend a week in camp, the second will go cruising to Finland and the third will go through Lapland to Narvik. Swedish schoolboys have been invited to join the British party under canvas on Manna.

Though there will be no real hardship or danger for the expedition, the boys will, nevertheless, be on virgin terrain. There is likely to be some mountain and glacier climbing, and the trekkers may see bears, perhaps lynx or wolverine as well as reindeer.

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Princess Pat

STANLEY MATTHEWS

The wizard of dribble

Begins the story of his great football career

I INTENDED to start this little life story in the summer of 1939, but when I sought advice from my father he looked up from the newspaper he was reading and replied: "Who do you think you are—Fanny Walden?"

And in case he had destroyed my boyish enthusiasm, he added: "Wait a year or two. What folk will bother to sit down and read the comings and goings of a lad of 24? When you have really lived and have a story that will benefit the community, then by all means get down to the task of writing it."

The war has come and gone, and I have mellowed in the years between. I am not old at 31. I could still have waited, but I have set myself to the task of relating how it all began while my memory is still green.

Football 'mad'

FROM my earliest childhood I was "mad" about football. I am certain my ball-control can be traced back to a small rubber ball and a garden wall. I found I could use a ball more or less how I liked.

One day my tricks caused trouble. I had been trying for weeks to lift the ball over two kitchen chairs which I had placed in the garden as imaginary opponents.

My next move was to dart between the chairs, trip the ball, and to spin round quickly and kick the ball into an imaginary goal.

At last I began to master the move, but my practice ended suddenly when I connected with the ball before turning round, and sent it crashing through the kitchen window into the stew mother was preparing for dinner.

Strict father

MY father seemed strict with me as a child, but as I grew older I realised how much I owed to him. From my earliest days he impressed on me the importance of fitness. He never drank or smoked in his life, and I have followed his example.

When I was only ten my father insisted I should join my brothers and, himself in their morning exercises of deep breathing before an open window, followed by a spell with a chest expander.

Regularly at six I would wake up as the sheets were pulled back. No matter how much I pleaded, I had to join in what I used to term the "dawn torture." Today I am for ever grateful.

Dad was delighted when at the age of six he discovered I was a footballer. He timed and trained me on Saturday mornings, and eventually entered me for the 100 yards in the Stoke-on-Trent sports. I was terrified, and was in such a state before the race that dad pulled me out and I cried all the more, realising I had disgraced myself.

I redeemed myself the following year when, as a seven-year-old, I was given 40 yards start in the 100 yards race and won my heats and the final—plus a gold watch. Dad was the proudest man in Stoke.

I entered the 100 yards in these annual sports until I was 14, and during that time won four first prizes and a second. The great day was when I won from scratch. I have always made a special point of concentrating on 20-yard sprints because I maintain a footballer may can outspeed the opposition over 20 yards has nothing to fear over 100 yards. It is the speed off the mark that is so important.

Greatest thrill

ALL the time I was running, my heart was really in football, and my greatest thrill came when I was chosen to represent Wellington-road School at the age of 11. I usually played centre half, and one afternoon I scored eight goals out of 13 from this position. For this I received a shilling from Mr. Terry, the headmaster. So it might be claimed I was the youngest ever professional footballer!

It was Mr. Slack, another master, who suggested I should try my hand at outside-right. The same year I was chosen to play for the North against the South in a school-boys' trial.

Later I played for the English boys against the Rest at Kettering, and a few months later for England against Wales at Bournemouth.

Although I lived for football I had a boyish ambition to become a builder. It is one of my proud boasts that I could earn a living pointing houses.

But, while I was dreaming of building, my father, as always, was cautious. "No, Stan," he said, "we'll spend another twelve months building you up. Health and fitness come first, and building work will kill you."

It was while hanging around the house that the late Mr. Arthur Sherwin, then chairman of Stoke City, and Tom Mather, the manager, made frequent "social" calls to see my father.

'Pro.' at 17

TOM was quite undaunted by the flat refusals he received whenever he broached the subject of my becoming a member of Stoke City's staff. But he eventually succeeded in winning over my father, and I signed amateur forms at 16, and received £1 a week to work in the office.

A picture that will remain for ever in my memory is of my play-log—at 16—my first match against

Burnley reserves on the Stoke ground. We won 2-1, and my big thrill was to make the pass for Joe Mawson to score the first goal. When I was sixteen I played in twenty-two games for our reserve team. I was still an amateur, and it was a generous gesture of the other Stoke players to give me two shillings each out of their £1 bonus whenever we won.

On my 17th birthday I signed as a professional for Stoke City, and I think Tom Mather will bear me out that February 10, 1932, was one of the happiest days in his life.

Freak goal

I PLAYED my first game in Stoke's League eleven soon afterwards at Burnley, and it was a happy debut because we won 1-0.

It is funny how things stick in the memory, but I recall this game because of the winning freak goal scored by Meloney the left-winger.

Walter Bussy, the inside right, centred on the eighteen yards line, and Meloney cut into the centre. For some reason best known to himself, the Burnley goalkeeper came out to head the ball away, but Meloney nipped round him and scored.

It is the only time I can recall a goalkeeper attempting to save a shot with his hand.

My form could not have been so hot, because I did not play in the first eleven again that season. The following season, however, when I was eighteen, I played in sixteen matches for our League side, and as Stoke City gained promotion to the First Division I qualified for a Second Division Championship medal.

Romance at golf

I first met my wife when I was 19. Jimmy Vallance, our trainer, had been promising to teach me golf for many months, and one day during the off-season he called at the house and asked if I would like to join him on a golfing holiday in Givran, Ayrshire.

His daughter, Betty Vallance, joined us. Betty and I saw much of each other. A year later we became engaged. We were married in the club-house of the Bonnyton Moor Golf Club near Glasgow.

But more famous than the place of our marriage, it will be recalled that Rudolf Hess landed on the course in 1941 after his fantastic flight from Germany. I was a part of a rest of an accident in which Sam was involved.

It happened during a League match between Rangers and Celtic at Ibrox Park on September 5, 1931. Sam was through and had a chance to score when the fearless young Thomson dived at the Rangers centre-forward's feet, and sustained a fractured skull.

Poor Thomson was carried off and taken to hospital, where he died the same evening.

Sam was not to blame in any way, and was completely cleared by a sheriff's jury verdict of Accidental Death, but he never really got over this tragedy.

I played my first game for England when I was 19. There had been some rumours in Stoke that the English selectors might give "young Matthews" a chance against Wales at Cardiff on September 29, 1934.

I first heard the rumour that I had been chosen while in my father's shop. I dashed down the street to the paper boy, and, tossing half a crown, snatched a paper.

For England

IT was there! Yes, indeed, a heading in large black type, "Matthews chosen for England."

I read the paper a dozen times, and such an impression did it make on my mind that I can rattle off the names of the England and Wales teams for that match without consulting my scrapbook.

They were:—England:—Hibbs (Birmingham); Cooper (Derby County); Haggood (Aston); Britton (Everton); Barker (Derby County); Bray (Manchester City); Matthews (Stoke City); Bowden (Aston); Tison (Manchester City); Westwood (Bolton Wanderers); Brook (Manchester City);—Wales:—John (Preston North End); Lawrence (Swansea Town); Jones (Leicester City); Murphy (West Bromwich Albion); Griffiths (Middlebrough); Richards (Wolverhampton Wanderers); Phillips (Wolverhampton Wanderers); O'Callaghan (Tottenham Hotspur); Williams (Newcastle United); Mills (Leicester City); Evans W. (Tottenham Hotspur).



I lived in a world of my own on the days preceding the Cardiff game. I would lie awake for hours while my imagination ran riot.

Some nights I was streaking down the wing, beating four or five Welshmen, and finally cutting in to score the winning goal. I was mobbed by my colleagues, carried shoulder-high off the pitch, and given the reception of a hero on my return to Stoke.

Other nights I scored "hat-tricks," and some nights I dribbled the length of the field to bamboozle the Welsh defence.

'Don't be scared'

BUT what a coward I was on the day of the match. I went as far as wishing I had not been picked at all.

In these moments of fear I shall never forget Roy John's gesture. Roy was goalkeeper for Wales. He came into our dressing-room long before the game was due to start, and saw me sitting nervously in a corner. Roy put his arm round my shoulder and said kindly: "Don't be scared, Stan."

We took Wales comfortably that day. A minute after halftime I got

my chance and cutting in to take a Westwood pass, I crashed the ball past my pal, Roy John.

I was too delighted to spare a thought for Roy. Later, I reported a little when Roy came in our dressing-room after the game, carrying his Welsh jersey over one arm: "Here you are, Stan," he said, without the trace of a smile.

"Next time I open my big mouth and waste my sympathy on the likes of you—just shut me up, will you?"

The selectors were apparently satisfied with my showing. I was included in the Football League eleven that beat the Scottish League 2-1 at Stamford Bridge the following October, and was picked for England again for that infamous match against Italy at Highbury on November 14, 1934.

But I have nothing to be pleased about over that game, the roughest in which I have ever taken part. Mussolini had promised his footballers bonuses if England were beaten, and the Italians certainly meant to win—at any price.

Eddie Haggood was captain and was not treated lightly by the Italians for before half-time he was carried to the dressing-room with a broken nose.

The match blew up after England made a flying start. In the first minute we were awarded a penalty. Eric Brook, usually a deadly shot, took the kick, which looked a certain winner to me, but I had not been gained for the agility of Ceresoli, the Italian goalkeeper, who made the daring young man on the flying treble look like an old man with rheumatism with the ease in which he dived across the goal to stop Eric's pile-driver.

TEN minutes later Brook more than made up for this miss, heading in my spinning centre after I ran round Allemandi, Italy's leftback. The tough little Brook had a head of iron, and Ceresoli never saw the ball.

Neither did Italy's goalkeeper know what was happening soon afterwards when yet another free kick was awarded to England because one of our players had his feet kicked from under him some yards outside the penalty area.

Brook took the kick. This time he left Ceresoli dumbfounded.

The Italians went crazy. It was then Haggood's nose was broken. Monti, Italy's captain left with an injury to his foot. Our boys were rattled.

It was fortunate for England that Brook and Wilf Copping, the Arsenal left half, now trainer to Southend United, were playing.

Eric and Wilf enjoyed themselves that day as never before, after they themselves had been handled roughly. Brook, his shoulder strapped, and Copping, with many bruises, gave the English something to think about—not by foul tactics, but by really honest-to-goodness English shoulder-charging.

If ever it could be said two men won a match, it was Copping and Brook on this infamous occasion. After Monti left with a splintered bone in his foot, there was hardly any holding Italy.

Carried off

TED Drake, who came in as a late substitute for Fred Tilton at centre forward, was being "blooded" in his first international. He had the satisfaction of scoring to give England a 3-0 lead, but later had to be carried off.

When Meazza, Italy's centre forward, cracked in two goals in quick succession it looked as though Italy would at least save the game, or perhaps win it.

It was then Brook, Copping, Frank Moss in goal, Haggood, and Male worked like heroes to give us victory by 3-2.

For 12 months after this match I was dropped from the England team.

I might not have got back for years but for Ralph Birkett, the Middlesbrough right-winger, being injured, and I took his place against Germany. I did not have a good match.

There were two good reasons why I failed. The first was Muenzenberg, Germany's left back, who was too quick and too experienced for me. The second, that I made the worst miss of my career quite early in the game, when I had the ball at my feet several yards inside the penalty area.

I was certain I would score. I took a great kick, but kicked the turf. The ball did not travel more than five yards. It was the first time I really heard a 40,000 crowd groan like one gigantic voice.

This miss destroyed my confidence, and the players who lose his confidence miss as well return to the dressing-room.

Next Week: My Troubles At Stoke

SO THIS IS SOHO

TOWARDS opening-time, at that homely bend where the shallows of Dean-street flow into the old fishing-hole at Shaftesbury-avenue, there walked a man with a hat made of ostrich feathers.

There was little in his appearance to excite attention apart from the hat, unless it were his coat, which was green and of the kind commonly worn by footmen in dual houses, or his tie of figured silk, or his riding breeches loose over bare legs.

By JAMES CAMERON

The idling watchers returned to their reflections. Except one, who regarded the fantastic curiously and said: "Something queer about that chap." Then, to make himself clear: "See his shoes? One black, one brown."

In Soho, that happens. I will not say it always does, but it can, and it did. There are many ways of making a living between Oxford-street and the Palace corner, and wearing an ostrich hat may be as good a way as any.

Dear me, the things they say about Soho! That earnest, hard-working, somewhat drably-feverish place, working all night and most of the day to turn an honest penny, or as near honest as possible. Why, there are as many murders in Soho as there are in any other part of London.

That sombre, sinister Man in Black now, darting into the shadows of Brewer-street... he might be a dope pedlar, a white slaver, an argun emissary making for a rendezvous, or as near honest as possible. Why, there are as many murders in Soho as there are in any other part of London.

BUT let's face it, the place lives. Even now it fulfils itself. The shops with the ravioli and the roll-mops, the garlic and gentle fish,

a chequered table-cloth, of "knowing a little restaurant."

And even then Soho could cast its cosmopolitan mind back to the days before the Greeks came to Greek-street and Hollywood to Wardour—when Soho-square, for example, was the best address in London.

Take Soho-square of today, which our native genius for reform and pointless building has turned into an architectural rag-bag... that, two centuries ago, was the Grosvenor-square of the day, the ambassadorial centre, the home of Sir Roger de Coverley, the seat of the Duke of Monmouth—who went into the Battle of Sedgemoor, poor creature, with "Soho" as his rallying-cry.

(Everyone knows that Soho got its name from So Ho! the hunting call, when the wildfowl flew down from the moorland of Marylebone, but nobody is really sure about it. Certainly the Dog and Duck is as rustic a pub as they come, but so are half the pubs in London.)

SOHO in the 18th century was a place to be seen in. In 43, Gerard-street, lived Dryden; the Taylor and Cutter lived there now. His neighbour at 87 was Edmund Burke, and round the corner, at 51, Fifth-street, you could have found a precocious youth of eight whose name was Mozart, and who

may be expected to haunt his successors, the Hairdressers' Journal.

There are a few places to tell the tale... Hazlett, Sir Joshua Reynolds the great Wedgwood selling pottery where someone now sells tennis rackets; do Quincy craving a lodging at 61, Crick-street, which is now—as it should be—the Assistance Board.

Well, you can take your pick of periods. You cannot go to the Turk's Head in Gerard-street for Johnson's Literary Club, but you can still wander round the lunatic fringe of the arts at the Fitzroy, go to Victor's and see the Frenchmen, go to the Swiss on the chance of seeing Dylan Thomas, move to the City of London and see Professor Max, the World's Wonderfulest Photographer.

You can make your way in through Archer-street, the bandman's market through the crowd of busily anxious men, each one with the pallid, lamplight look of one who shares his living with a C-melody saxophone.

Or watch the so-casual encounters outside the Windmill—follow them in, if you like, and listen to two stout gentlemen, heads together, discussing a gross of nylons or a case of Scotch, unmindful of the Bath of Aphrodite so delicately exposed above.

OF course you eat in Soho. You go to X's for spaghetti and Y's for lobster and Z's because John Gielgud once went there. They are all much the same; the maximum-price law has raised every bill about 60 percent.

When the lights go on, you can pick your way past the pastophores, past the gaping bomb-wounds in the street (what used to be there? Rugger's, wasn't it? Or was it that barber's...? No one remembers now.) From a dozen backrooms and basements comes the thump-and-scraps of the three-piece band in Joe's Club, on Jake's Place, the Figleaf or the Stage Door. This is the wide-boys' country, the kitchen country, the Mrs. Hybrick country; you can spend your evening, or nearly your time, watching the bluish exchange of non-committing glances through the milk-bar windows between the cranks and the coppers.

And so, home, to the fro-doo of corduroy trousers in the darkness.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE guide-book which has refused advertising space to the "music-hall type" of land-lady is making a big mistake. The music-hall type is by far the jolliest of them all.

It is she who keeps up a running fire of witty comment while the Vienna steak is being served. Instead of saying severely "Mr. Fiscoe, I must remind you that mustard doesn't grow on trees. One spoonful per portion, please." It is, again, she who attunes the old songs on the piano in the evening, instead of arguing about the smell on the second landing. And it is she who puts the male boarders in a good humour by winking at them, instead of quarrelling with them about their laundry.

190,006% don't know

THE International or World Gallup Poll will probably be more fun than the national one. Far more people, particularly the Eskimos and the Papuan midlegs, don't know anything to think about. The Dyaks whether they like their eggs soft or hard boiled will probably get a blow in the face that will be an answer.

Marginal note

OCCASIONALLY there breaks into the news a story of initiative and enterprise which gives a picture of what the future may hold for us. It is reported that a ten-year-old American film actress has started a business to supply cosmetics to girls between the ages of four and twelve. If this news makes you feel sick, I am afraid you are out of touch with "the best contemporary thought."

Another muddle

A SAVING of £600,000,000 on Britain's annual food bill was expected to result from a scheme approved by the Government. Lad-gels were to be produced in large quantities in Kenya, and it was understood that lad-gels were nutritious berries, ground into a paste. But it transpired at question time that lad-gels were the hard knobs on the hoofs of the dirtbeasts, and quite inedible. Mr. Bowl asked the Minister how the mistake came to be made, and was told that "a White-paper was being prepared. Mrs. Cowfer: What is the good of that?"

Cries of "Oh"

The atom bomb VC is organising

a retreat from civilisation

HE wears a business suit, unobtrusively immaculate; his voice is quiet, his hands, as they emphasise a point, are eloquent. He says:

"I want to make it possible for anyone who can do a job of work and who wants to get out to the Empire, to do so."

"It is essential that people should emigrate. First, because there is overcrowding in Britain and excessive intricacy of civilisation."

"Second, if there's another war, all indications are that the atom bomb or something even more devastating will be used and I believe the Empire will be compelled to have its nerve centre outside Britain."

After Nagasaki

GEOFFREY LEONARD CHESHIRE will be 30 in September. Before the war he was reading law at Oxford. In Bomber Command he rose to the rank of Group Captain. He won the DFC, the DSO and two bars, the Victoria Cross.

He took part with the Americans in the atom bomb raid on Nagasaki.

After that there could be no more Oxford for Cheshire. He abandoned law studies for the pursuit of an ideal which he explains this way:

"I was forced to think that if we could decentralise our civilisation into little groups—entirely autonomous and yet part of a central organisation, then we should have gone a long way towards solving the problem of life."

They used gratuities

AFTER demobilisation, Cheshire got to work on his theory. He founded something called the Vade in Pacem Association (the initials, you will observe, are VIP) and started to get up autonomous communities, one in the Midlands, one in Hampshire.

There, men and women, mostly ex-Servicemen, began the experiment of communal life. They largely financed themselves with gratuities and savings; behind them, but exercising the loosest possible control, was the VIP Benevolent Fund from which, it is planned, the various communities will be able to borrow.

Then at Liss in Hampshire, where the VIPs have a large, rather ugly country house on a big agricultural estate, Cheshire's scheme, which ultimately envisages a world-wide chain of communities, went one stage further.

A business man who had given

England doomed?

CHESHIRE himself draws no money from VIP. He holds that if he did so he could not appeal for funds, so he lives on his pension and what he earns from writing, broadcasting and similar activities.

As he talks of his schemes the atom bomb keeps on cropping up. "This is something directed purely against the centralisation of modern times," he says.

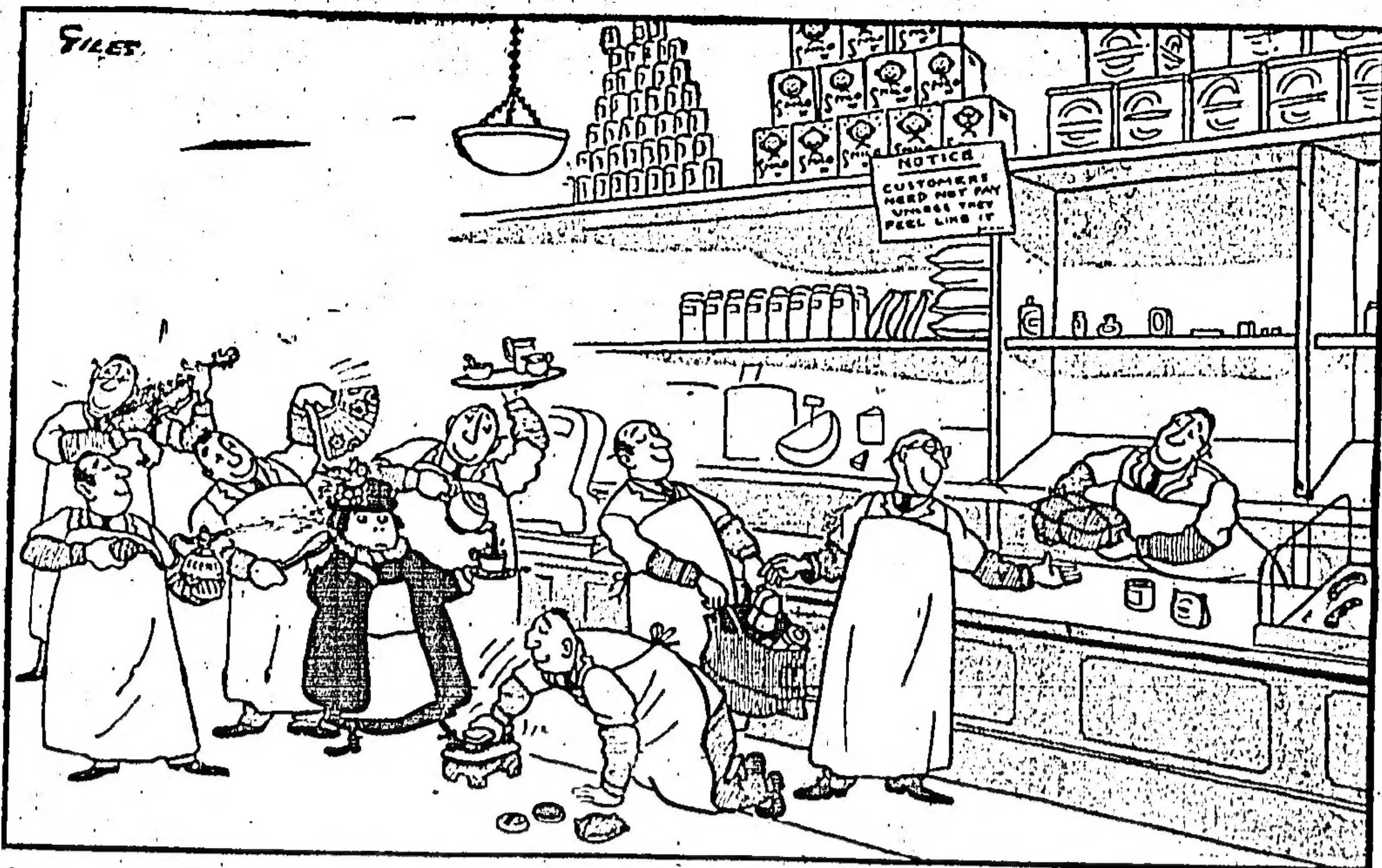
"Therefore, I think English stock, which I consider the most valuable in the world, should disperse, should emigrate. Against a country, posing the atom bomb England is doomed to defeat in any way as things stand now."

But for himself he proposes to stay in Britain.

JOHN CLARKE

DAVID LANGDON CARTOON





Shop assistants, who excel in civility and skill will be eligible for a "national certificate of retail efficiency."

THE CURIOUS CASE of the REVOLUTIONARY

by W. J. BROWN, MP

THERE were many raised eyebrows, both in Fleet-street and at Westminster, when, two announcements appeared almost simultaneously. One was that the names of the members of the Royal Commission to inquire into the Freedom of the Press would shortly be published. The other was that the Labour Party had in contemplation the establishment of a chain of some 600 newspapers which, between them, would cover the whole country.

Not surprising

FOR it was a Labour motion which gave rise to the setting up of this Commission, and one of the charges in the indictment of the Press made during the Parliamentary debate on this motion was that chain-newspapers were inimical to the freedom of the Press and of the journalist alike.

My eyebrows remained immobile. It would be too much to say that I expected the second of these two announcements just now. But I was not surprised at it. For, with that simplicity and directness of vision which constitutes the whole of my small political capital, I had observed that the world was round, and that it turned on its own axis.

From this it followed that, at any given point in time, something must be upside down. And everything sooner or later comes to occupy the position of its opposite....

Attacks bosses

NO better example of the truth of this is to be found than in the history of revolutionary parties. The young revolutionary party begins with a number of attitudes. It is up against the existing order. It is opposed to the Police and to the State. It derides political orthodoxy and attacks religion. It condemns such acts as the deportation of undesirable citizens, and brands "Siberians" as infamous.

It attacks the boss class, and clamours for freedom. It tells the wage-slaves that they have nothing to lose but their chains.

Years pass. In the fullness of time the revolutionaries come into power. Within a few years they have adopted every evil which they began by protesting against, and have carried it to a point undreamed of by the despots whom they superseded.

Thus the New Order is sacrosanct. Nobody is allowed to be against it—as the revolutionaries were allowed to be against the existing order of an earlier day.

The revolutionaries multiply the number of the hated police out of all proportion. They make the hated State all-powerful in every sphere of life. Political orthodoxy

becomes the condition of the very liberty to live. Party approval and the bread and butter go together.

Citizens are deported on a scale which makes the earlier tyranny seem almost benevolent by comparison. The new regime rounds up not only its own citizens, but the citizens of neighbouring States. "Siberians" contain an appreciable proportion of the whole population.

As for wage-slaves, the new regime creates at the bottom of the social structure, a class of men and women who are not even wage-slaves. They are plain slaves—without prefix, suffix or affix.

As for freedom—that is a bourgeois prejudice. As for religion, its attributes are transferred to the Omnipotent State, and the Party Secretary assumes the functions, and the attributes, of the Pope.

Controls

BUT now there is no hope (as there was with the old order) of changing the existing order. The State is everywhere. It controls not only police-power, not only military power, but economic power.

It regulates not only the social conduct of the citizens, but every phase of their lives, and even their thoughts. The circle has not merely completed its revolution. It has become a closed circle. One might even say that it has become a closed shop.

Now all this derives from one thing. It is perhaps the one thing upon which I still agree with Lenin, whom, unlike most Communists, I have read.

Lenin insisted with tremendous tenacity upon the importance of doctrine, upon the vital necessity of keeping the doctrine pure and undefiled. If error crept into the doctrine, then sooner or later that error would express itself in wrong action.

Split the party

ON doctrine, Lenin would "split the party" any day of the week. You will find his position stated with great clarity and force in his "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism"—a book in which he attacked the "idealists" of all schools, and proclaimed the utter necessity of rigid adherence to "dialectical materialism" as the prime condition of correct Communist action.

Now, when I say that I agree with Lenin I do not mean that I agree with the doctrine of dialectical materialism or of Communism. I only mean that I agree with him about the relation of doctrine to conduct. It is all-important.

But there is one thing still more important. And that is to get the right doctrine. That doctrine is embodied in the great phrase of Goethe: "Theory is grey, my friend! Life is the immortal tree of life!"

According to the doctrine of dialectical materialism, if one thing is true, its opposite is untrue. If one line be right, the other must be wrong. So the Communists go on with their line, convinced that it is right and all others wrong.

And they get vastly angry with simple chaps like me, who point out that after 20 years or so they have reached the point from which they started. Except, if I may vary the metaphor of the circle, that they are now on a lower rung of the spiral.

Of course, the simple truth is that in an illimitable, infinite Universe, there must be contained everything and its opposite, and both are true. I will not pursue the philosophical implications of this.

But we all know—all of us, that is, who have not become insane

through an excessive addiction to reason—that practically this is so.

Thus, we know that there is such a thing as Fate. But we also know that our wills are free.

We know that we belong to the animal kingdom. But we know also that human society cannot exist in freedom except on the supposition that we have affinity with the Kingdom of Heaven.

We know that we are less than the dust. But we know also that the Universe hangs on the processes of our souls.

In short, we live, and must live, on the basis of mutually contradictory propositions, which are both true.

The Danger

THERE are indeed minds which are not humble enough to tolerate this mystery. They must have their universes utterly rational, orderly, self-consistent. I think it was Carlyle who was told that a philosophising woman had said, "I accept the universe," and who replied, "She had better." But such minds as I am describing will not.

Many of them are in Hanwell and similar institutions. But quite a lot have found their way into the politics of our day. In that fact lies the principal danger to the survival of anything that a free and liberal mind could regard as civilisation.

Protect The Victims Of Rent Profiteering

By "Candidus"

IT is gratifying to know that a number of prosecutions have recently been instituted for breaches of the Tenancy Regulations. The \$10,000 "key money" case stands out as a good example.

The most serious aspect is the fact that many thousands of people who dwell in grossly overcrowded tenements suffer untold hardships due to the unscrupulous extortion practised by the principal tenants.

I do not think that it would be an exaggeration to say that all employers of Chinese labour, whether the lower grades of clerical or manual labour, are constantly receiving appeals from their staffs for increased pay—and these appeals will continue until such time as profiteers in rents are effectively checked.

Unfortunately, the majority of the victims are afraid to complain, and this is probably because they are not given sufficient encouragement.

THE opening of bureaux for the purpose of registering complaints would be well worth the cost involved in staffing, because the Colony's economic stability depends upon the stamping out of rent profiteering. Where rent includes the use of a few "slices of furniture," the furniture should be properly assessed as to its rental value.

Government would be thoroughly justified in conducting an extensive publicity campaign by means of posters, as employed so effectively

in a health campaign of some few months ago.

I would like to see the Colony flooded with attention-compelling posters something like this:

**DON'T BE ROBBED BY
YOUR LANDLORD!**

By Reporting to a Fair
Rents Control Office You
Will Be Protected By
Government.

**DON'T SUFFER IN SILENCE!
REPORT YOUR CASE TODAY**

A healthy mind may make a healthy body, but today thousands of helpless members of the community are suffering mentally and physically on account of the avariciousness of those who have forfeited their right to be classed as decent human beings, on account of their insatiable greed for gain, to the detriment and cruel discomfort of their fellow men. Not only should Government ensure that this wicked extortion should cease, but it should go further, and compel the guilty to disgorge their ill-gotten gain by refunding to victims the excess received over the proper and reasonable rent.

The fact that families have to lighten their belts because the larger part of meagre earnings go to support parasites in luxury is certainly not in the interests of the health and well-being of the community. By inflicting heavy fines on shops who ignored the price control regulations, profiteering in food and essential has been effectively controlled. Those who have been convicted under this particular heading now realise that greed does not pay. How much more important is it to protect those who are out of a deplorable existence under the iron heel of the unscrupulous landlords or principal tenants?

More Than Atoms Are Required

Man's age-old dream of harnessing the elements to prevent killing droughts and devastating floods apparently must await the discovery of forces more powerful even than the atom.

This is the conclusion of Dr F. W. Reichelderfer, chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau. It was included in Dr Reichelderfer's testimony before a House Appropriations Sub-Committee.

Chairman Karl Stefan asked Dr Reichelderfer what the Bureau was doing to control the weather. He said he realised it was preventing serious agricultural losses through its storm warnings but it might do more.

He inquired specifically about an experiment in which the General Electric Laboratories precipitated snow by dropping dry ice into a cloud at below freezing temperatures.

Stefan asked if rain could be produced in drought periods. Reichelderfer said it probably would be possible to clear a small rain cloud. But he said it was unlikely that anyone with information now available could produce a rain-storm on a very big scale.

Local And Temporary
"You have enormous masses of air coming up from the Caribbean, for example, and riding up over a cold wedge of air covering many thousands of square miles," he said.

"When a system like that gets started it would take a tremendous amount of energy, far more energy than all of the atomic energy produced to date, to modify the process to any considerable degree and produce widespread rain or dissolve it."

He said the Bureau's storm and weather warnings are already preventing losses of about \$2,000,000,000 a year. Expansion of its services, he said, might trim another \$1,000,000,000 from the annual \$5,000,000,000 weather toll.—United Press.

CURE FOR CANCER SAID NEAR

Any hour, any day, one may expect an announcement that the cause of cancer has been discovered, said Dr Edward A. Schumann of Philadelphia, in an address to the American Medical Association.

He gave a lecture on the last 100 years of obstetric and gynecology, and at the end forecasted things to come "as soon as this causative agent in the formation of cancer has been discovered."

He declared no matter what its nature is, "a nullifying force is forthcoming. Indeed it is perfectly conceivable that prophylactic guarding of human beings against the formation of cancer may be the rule possibly within a very short time."

"If the cause of this disease is found, there will follow naturally similar discoveries in the genesis of tumours in general, in which case the formation of these neoplasms may be prevented by appropriate measures."

He predicted this would amount to vaccination against cancer and said there also will be vaccination against inflammatory diseases that are caused by bacteria of streptococcus.—Associated Press.

Can't Suss A Fras, Editor Wails

Editor Jack Blanton of the Monroe County Appeal is lamenting the absence of a summer resort on the market. The resort brewed into a palatable tea is a recognised Missouri antidote for spring fever.

In turning down the request of a Californian woman, Blanton wrote: "Unfortunately, as Blanton wrote, no longer comes in the local market. People seem to have all the money they need and digging like other forms of work gone out of style. As a result the public's blood goes unpurified and unscientific things like suits, drugs, penicillin, castor oil and voodoo charms are being used as unsatisfactory substitutes."

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



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WITHIN a few years of its founding in 1887 the Manufacturers Life expanded into foreign fields. The representatives who pioneered this development were truly "Gentlemen Adventurers"—their search for new avenues of business was an advance into the unknown.

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In many areas of the world Canadian Life Insurance companies laid the foundations for our foreign trade and established Canada's reputation for stability and fair dealing. Even to-day there are places where Canada is known principally for its Life Insurance companies.

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1887 — DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR — 1947

Simple headache

as well as excess stress, acidity is quickly helped by fast-acting, pleasant Alka-Seltzer. Try it!

Alka-Seltzer

SUCCESSFUL PLAYERS

The Maudermarket Theatre in Norwich still continues its life successfully.

It began its career inauspiciously before World War I, when a group of "high-brow" clerks used to gather in the cottage of a once unknown professional actor and discuss Elizabethan drama. In later years, after their first performances had pleased Norwich audiences, they reconstructed a dilapidated Roman Catholic church into an Elizabethan playhouse and gave performances of Shakespeare's plays as they felt Shakespeare had intended them to be given.

Throughout their 25 years of experimental and classical work the Norwich Players, as they are called, have never had a financial failure. Eleven different productions are given for eight performances each month, with 30 hours rehearsal for each production and the minimum of fuss and worry, while the tiny auditorium is packed for every performance.

Manufacture Of Uranium

Britain's atomic energy programme has advanced a further step with the announcement by the Ministry of Supply that a wartime factory is being converted for the manufacture of uranium metal.

This factory is being planned to provide a model of its kind, both in regard to layout, equipment and working conditions.

Production is expected to begin in the last quarter of the year, and to require a labour force of over 1,000 in peak conditions. The processes to be carried out deal with the refining of pitchblende concentrates and the subsequent stages necessary to the production of machined and finished uranium metal rods.

The factory will be built on a site near the River Great Ouse, where no special security measures are required. The Ministry of Supply has announced that the factory will be a model of its kind, both in regard to layout, equipment and working conditions.

Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. From what substance are these derived—
Moth balls, saccharine, aspirin, naphthalene, nylon?

2. Who created these detectives of fiction—
Lord Peter Wimsey, Poirot, Dick Barton?

3. If you were held with anger you would be—
Red in the face, as white as chalk, the colour of lead?

4. What year is this model—
1920, 1934, 1937, 1939?



5. One of the following was appointed "Court billiard player," at a salary of £500 a year—
Walter Lindrum, John Roberts, jun., Tom Newman, W. Spiller?

6. Which of these are ridings of Yorkshire, and why are there only three—
North, East, South, West?

7. The first Kikcat was a—
Night club, chocolate, literary society, pianist?

8. Which of these unions is the youngest—
Union of South Africa, Union Jack, United States of America?

9. Who wrote the oratorio—
(a) Elijah; (b) Messiah; (c) The Creation; (d) The Dream of Gerontius?

10. A proton is a—
Fruit grown in the W. Indies, ancient Roman officer, part of an atom, draft treaty?

Territorial Army Permanent Staffs

The War Office announces that the necessary officers have been appointed to the permanent staffs of all units of the Territorial Army.

There are no further vacancies for non-regular officers as adjutants or quartermasters, and applicants who have not yet heard that they have been appointed must accept that it has been impossible to find vacancies for them. No waiting lists are being compiled.

GANGSTER MENACE IN AMERICA MOUNTING

By FRED MULLEN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Gangsterism is again menacing America, warns J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mounting gangster activity, he said, is already evidenced in crime statistics compiled by the F.B.I., and its rebirth "is not an overnight proposition."

The fire smouldered during the war years when the attention of the nation was geared for common defence," he said. "Its flame is quickly spreading throughout the nation."

He cited the example of a wartime New York gang of five men led by a former Dutch Schultz henchman, who hijacked two truckloads of liquor worth \$1,000,000 in New York City. Rounded up quickly by the F.B.I., all but one of the mob had previous criminal records.

"At a time when right-thinking Americans were dedicating every ounce of energy to fight a common enemy," he said, "these criminal parasites worked in the shadows and tried to live outside the law."

As of today, he said, a major crime is committed about every 18 seconds. Bank robberies are on the increase.

Role of Triggern

"We are plagued with homicides, burglaries, robberies, larcenies, rapes, auto thefts and scores of other serious crimes," he said. "In this bitter crime drama, gang triggern play an important role."

One of these was Benjamin Franklin Rayborn, Kentucky gang leader, who was captured on September 13, 1946, after a six-state manhunt. Hoover said Rayborn was the alleged brains behind several Kentucky stickup mobs and liked to think of himself as a "second Dillinger."

Rayborn was seized by F.B.I. agents in a Buffalo, N.Y., rooming house. His room had been turned into a veritable arsenal containing five revolvers, two tommy guns, a high powered rifle and several tear gas guns, plus plenty of ammunition.

Hoover said Rayborn began his career of crime in May 1946 by leading a three-man holdup outside the gates of the B. F. Avery Plant in Louisville, Kentucky. They used a tear gas gun to overpower two men who had cashed payroll cheques for company employees, and made off with \$10,800.

Rayborn struck again on July 19, 1946, in a daylight holdup of three

cheque cashiers outside the P. Lorillard Tobacco Co. at Louisville. With four others in the gang, he escaped with more than \$2,000.

A night club holdup that netted \$1,000 was the last on his list. He was trailed to the Buffalo hide-out after leisurely robbing the night club patrons.

Another troublesome character was George (Bugs) Moran, onetime Chicago gang leader who returned in 1945 to ply his trade in several mid-western states. Captured by the F.B.I., he now is serving 25 years in the Ohio state penitentiary.

The Trails

Moran's trail started in Vergennes, Illinois, on August 1, 1945, when a bank there was burgled of \$250, and three revolvers. A month later, the Richmond, Bank in Indiana, was robbed of more than \$13,000; and on November 9, 1945, the Citizens' Banking Co. of Ansonia, Ohio, lost \$24,000 cash and \$100,000 in war bonds.

Roy Montgomery Foster, sought by the F.B.I. for interstate car theft, was picked up by Missouri state police. He had one gun stolen in Vergennes.

He admitted that he had participated in the burglary and named Moran as his leader and boss. With this lead, F.B.I. agents soon rounded up Moran and the rest of his new gang.

"The rebirth of gangsterism can be crushed if communities provide adequate police protection and unite in a law enforcement drive, Hoover believes.

He said co-ordinated action in 1934 smashed the heart of gang operations of that era and sounded the death knell of organized gangsterism a few years later.

He is confident the same thing can be done again, provided police agencies across the country are given the full support in their communities.

Carrying Of Weapons

Hoover recommended that police crack down on unauthorized carrying of weapons, pointing out that at least one weapon is involved in every crime.

"Weapons in the hands of hoodlums and gangsters created a serious menace during the twenties, and notorious hoodlums were put under control at a terrific sacrifice of life among law enforcement agents," he said. "These conditions again are evident."

In a recent Philadelphia case, two masked bandits with drawn guns, entered a super market and cried "this is a holdup." The manager heaved a can of vegetables at the pair. They fired but missed. As

patrons cringed on the floor, they scooped up cash from the counters, dashed outside and jumped into a stolen car.

A 42-year-old policeman, unarmed and off duty, realised that something was wrong. He grabbed one of the bandits and was shot five times. He fell fatally wounded before the eyes of his wife and two children seated in his car nearby.

Science Feature:

Probing The Earth For New Mineral Lodes

By DAN L. THRAPP
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

British scientists have warned that the end of known mineral resources is in sight, and already geologists and prospectors are probing the world's far corners in a hurried search for new lodes.

But even if they find vast new supplies, all the minerals on all the lands of the earth cannot last forever. Some day some other source must be tapped. Minerals are found in sea water, and they might someday be "mined." People whose minds turn to fantasy have suggested eventual mining of other planets.

But the biggest reasonably attainable undiscovered mineral lodes undoubtedly are much closer at hand. They lie beneath the oceans of the world as part of the unknown geology of the sea floors.

Bottom of the Sea

That is why scientists now are making new strides in exploring the bottom of the sea. Oceans cover three-quarters of the earth's surface. There are just under 50,000,000 square miles of land and a little over 141,000,000 square miles of ocean. If you could level out the land—if with a giant bulldozer you could grade the Himalayas, Andes, Rockies, and all the other mountains and continents into the sea—the ocean would still be 9,700 feet deep everywhere.

Prospectors have not yet examined minutely all the lands of the earth:

POCKET CARTOON



Chippy Makes a Standard Lamp

I AM writing for the amateur with few tools. Readers who are better equipped or more skilled can add their own refinements (rounded corners and so on). If you want your lamp standard column tapered—narrower at the top—you should plane down the whole column to a 1½-inch square section at the top. But the real amateurs can dodge this.

Next saw the column of wood in half, lengthways, and in each half gouge a groove down the middle (or you can do it with a red-hot poker) so that you have a hole deep enough to take the flex. See diagram below.

Lay the flex along one of the grooves, and screw or nail the two halves of the column together again.

With 3-inch screws, screw the 10½-inch square base firmly to the column from beneath. Since free movement for the flex is

essential, raise the base from the ground by gluing or tacking a 1½-inch wooden square 1-inch deep to each corner of the base.

You will have to buy a lamp-holder with base plate (to screw to the top of the standard), and a wall plug.

The standard is very much improved if a square or circular shelf is slid over the top of the column so that it rests 17 inches from the top. It is useful for pins, trays and small ornaments. Test the size of the hole you need to cut in the middle of the shelf with a cardboard pattern.

The standard may be stained or painted to match the colour scheme of the room where it will be used.

You will need:

- 1 20ft. flex (or whatever length you need for your room).
- 2 Wooden square 10½ins. x 1in. thick.
- 3 Column of wood 4ft. 7in. long x 3ins. x 3ins. If you are buying, get two pieces 4ft. 9ins. (2ins. to allow for waste x 3ins. x 1½ins. This will save sawing).
- 4 Four 1½in. squares of wood 1in. thick.
- 5 A few 1in., 2in. and 3in. screws or nails.
- 6 Wooden circle 9ins. diameter x ½in. thick.
- 7 Wall plug.
- 8 Lampholder, with base plate and switch.
- 9 Glue, which can be used as well, if desired.

Returned After Ten Years

A minor wave of conscience has hit British travellers.

Six towels, returned recently to the Great Western Railway, was one night last week joined by a seventh, nicely washed and accompanied by a note saying: "Returned with thanks and many apologies after ten years". It was found in a compartment of a Bristol-to-London train.—Reuter.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"More Arguments"

By KEMP STARRETT



THEY SAY LOGIC CAN'T COME WITH THE GOOD OLD LACRIMAL EXODATIONS AS A MEANS TO CLING AN ARGUMENT. A MAN HAS NO MORE CHANCE THAN BITTER ON A HOT STONE.

France's Finest
BRANDY

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"H-O-T?"

Try a cold H.B.

HONGKONG BREWERY & DISTILLERY, LTD.

PROBING THE EARTH

(Continued from Page 9)

There is no doubt that his descent, and other daring expeditions into the murky unknown of the oceans, will accomplish much of scientific value.

But it cannot show much about the rock structure of the sea floor, and two British scientists, M. N. Hill and P. L. Willmore, of Cambridge's Department of Geodesy and Geophysics, are going about it another way.

They are using a method found successful in subterranean exploration of Witwatersrand of South Africa—seismic prospecting. It is accomplished by detonating explosives on the sea floor and measuring the shock waves which are of different length and intensity depending upon the type of rock they go through.

Thus a skilled scientist can tell by looking at a chart of the waves whether mineral-bearing rock was penetrated or not.

Successful Readings

"In the years immediately preceding the war considerable progress was made in studying submarine geology, and work was carried as far as 100 fathom line," the two said in a recent letter to the scientific magazine, Nature.

It was difficult to study the terrain any deeper, they said, because delicate instruments which had to be lowered with the explosives could not survive water pressure below 100 fathoms. But during the war British and American researchers found that instruments could be suspended in the water at a reasonable depth and seismic waves would be

ARE YOU SURE?

ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9

1. Coal. 2. Dorothy L. Sayers. Agatha Christie. Edward J. Mason. 3. Colour of lead. 4. Ford 1934. 5. John Roberts, jun., at the Court of Jeppore, India. 6. North, East, West. Riding was at one time thriving. 7. Pleman, London literary club took the name from meeting in house of Christopher Cat. Pleman, in 1700. 8. Union of South Africa (formed 1910). 9. (a) Mendelssohn; (b) Handel; (c) Haydn; (d) Elgar. 10. Part of an atom.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle:—Across: 1. Synagogue; 9. Wood; 10. Enemy; 11. Ergonomics; 13. Apt; 14. Sat; 15. Tent; 16. Note; 18. See 1 Down; 22. Evil; 23. Giaro; 24. Pellon; 25. Rum; 26. On; 27. Majesty. Down: 1 and 18 Across, Sweet seventeen; 2. York; 3. Nag; 4. Adopt; 5. Getting; 6. Onion; 7. Gesso; 8. Eyot; 12. Males; 13. Anvil; 17. Enemy; 19. Even; 20. Elin; 21. Ears.

transmitted by the water itself from the bottom and successful readings made.

"There seems no reason why this method should not be used in the deep ocean," wrote Hill and Willmore.

If their suggestion proves practicable, man might at last have a method of determining the exact composition of the enormous rock fields under the sea. If he can do that, there is little doubt he can locate mineral deposits to dwarf anything yet found on the surface of the earth.

DAB & FLOUNDER



300,000 WORDS THAT MAKE YOU GO ON DIPPING

"The Web and the Rock,"
by Thomas Wolfe.
(Heinemann, 12s. 6d.)

SINCLAIR LEWIS wrote about this author's second novel, "Of Time and the River": "I don't see why Mr Wolfe should not be one of the greatest world writers. His new novel is so deep and spacious that it deals with the whole of life."

Not, you note, with a little bit of life, a tiny slice like "Vanity Fair," or "Le Pere Goriot," or "Anna Karenina." Just the whole blinkin' lot, as the golf caddy said when asked which of a group of chimneys was the line to the hole.

But to be a world writer you must have a world of readers, and, if "Of Time and the River" did not have the success it was entitled to, it was because the modern reader just hasn't time for books of this length, which is a pity.

"The Web and the Rock" is 642 pages long, running to some 300,000 words, which means that it would take a quick reader 18 hours without lifting his eyes from the page. Allowing for the ordinary traffic of life, eating, drinking, sleeping, exercising, shaving, say four days.

Now let's get this straight. The reviewer does not breathe who can devote two-thirds of his working week to the perusal of any one book.

On the other hand, the reviewer who has a fair for his job, has the mysterious gift, which he can't explain to himself, of taking a short cut to the heart of a book. Say a literary divining rod. The present reviewer agrees with Mr Priestley, who, in his introduction, says that in this book we have "a huge novel

about America, by an essentially American writer, young in outlook and feeling, who has the energy and courage to put down almost all that he thought and felt. Fifty sociological treatises on the recent American scene would not tell us as much about the place and the people as Wolfe does. We have heard a great deal during these last years about the American Way of Life. That way of life is on show here, presented by a man of genius."

Right! Nobody but a genius could get away with a book containing as many faults as this one—the inability to select, the over-describing, the intoxication with words.

Thus the story will be held up for a long literary discussion as to the comparative merits of Dickens and Dostoevsky with long quotations from "A Tale of Two Cities" and "The Brothers Karamazov." And then suddenly you come across a piece of writing like this:

"He was the Lord of Life, the master of the earth, he was the city's conqueror, he was the only man alive who ever had been 25 years old, the only man who ever loved or ever had a lovely woman come to meet him, and it was morning in October; all of the city and sun, the people passing in the slant of light, all of the wine and gold of singing in the air had been created for his christening, and it was morning in October, and he was 25-years old."

And you decide that this book is not just one to put down, and you go on with your dipping, and before you know where you are the morning has gone. For it is inconceivable that Wolfe had power, vitality,

JAMES AGATE

famous literary critic,
died last week. This is
his last column of
views.



"Twenty-three Great Classics"
condensed by Anthony Praeger.
(Claud Morris, 6s.)

COME, come! Half a loaf is better than no bread, but there are occasions when no loaf at all is better than twenty-three crumbs. Meaning that I personally do not want to have twenty-three great classics condensed into 117 pages. On the other hand, I have no doubt that the man with very little time for reading, a man with a full-time job and a wife and kids to look after, will be none the worse for learning with a minimum of effort what twenty-three classics are about.

And it is possible that these skeleton plots may tempt such a reader to go to the book itself. All the same I doubt whether there is any point in sending, say, a bus conductor back to Walpole's "The Castle of Otranto" or Aphra Behn's "Oroonoko."

And I challenge with all possible vigour the writer of the blurb to make good his boast that "These twenty-three great classics are re-told with the simplicity, warmth and wit of the originals."

"The English Townsman,"
by Thomas Burke.
(Batsford, 12s. 6d.)

THOMAS BURKE, who completed this fascinating book shortly before he died, has this passage:

"Generally, one may say that the country is the right place for children and for the retired. It is not the place for young people. To them, monotony and restricted society is torment. They need the contact of mind and mind; a succession of new interests; a spur to achievement; all those enthusiasms, ephemeral perhaps, which spring up in a city and give mind and spirit their needed food and exercise."

I entirely agree. I would rather live in London's worst slum and never leave it than on some Cumberland fell with a dreary lot of lakes to look at and only Wordsworth's shade for company.

Burke's last book is all about the life of the English townsman, and more particularly the Londoner, from medieval times to the present day. There are 100 superb illustrations ranging from the misdeed in the stocks to the mild-mannered man of our own time who likes to end his day with a game of dominoes at the local. A good book with which to have said goodbye.

THE MEN WHO MAKE THE MONEY

THERE are 500 men in London who, between them, make millions of pounds a year. They have been making more and more every year since 1936. In 1945 their total was £3,895,915, and this year they expect it to be even higher.

But ask them how it feels to have such wealth in their hands and—looking surprised and just a little impatient—they will reply: "But money means nothing to us."

These men are the literal makers of money—the men of the Royal Mint.

Of a staff of 800, about 500 are engaged in actual coin-minting. Their output is 1,500,000 coins a day; half for the Dominions, Colonies and some foreign countries, the other half for purses at home.

Many of them have worked at the Mint for 40 years or more.

"THAT'S NOT MONEY"

Working at machines which "finish" nearly 100 coins a minute, tossing hundreds of pounds' worth of shining half-crowns into the counting machines, staring at millions of shillings, bright shillings as they come gliding down the checking belt, they look at you and say:—

"Money? That's not money—it's a job. Money is what we get in our wage packets at the weekend. Those things"—indicating a vast pile of coins—"might just as well be brass buttons or jam-pot lids or tidily-winks."

Are their minds on money when they go home at the end of the day?

No. They wonder what's for supper, whether to make it a beer-and-darts evening or take the wife to the cinema, how England is doing in the Test, if the ground will be too hard for a bit of digging in the garden on Sunday.

They are civil servants, they will tell you. Just like any other civil servants.

Wage scale for workmen and learners is 15s. 6d. to 60s. a week; basic salary of craftsmen is 67s. 6d. to £10s., while senior technical assistants may earn from £525 to £750 a year.

FAMILY TRADITION

There is a certain amount of family tradition about the work. Some of the boys who enter for training are sons or nephews of employees.

Daughters, too, because, although the manufacture of coin is now reserved exclusively to men, a certain number of women and girls are employed in medal-making.

Huge furnaces melt the coin metals, which are poured into moulds to form thick, coinage bars.

These are passed through machines which "iron" them to the thickness of the coin to be made.

Blank discs are cut, softened and cleaned before passing through the coining press which, in one action, stamp the design on both sides and mill the edges.

PRECAUTIONS

The coins are conveyed by belt for inspection for flaws, passing finally into counting machines which automatically feed them into bags—£100 for silver, £5 for copper.

Every ounce of metal is weighed before each day's work begins, and workers are not permitted to leave until coins and the remaining metal have been weighed again.

Jests And Jeers

Vladivostok banned the fox-trot, says a news item, because it was getting the place a bad name—people were calling it Vladifox-trot. Serves them vlad well right!

And what's Tibet on Sinkiang?

A United Nations interpreter says: Italian is the best language for love-making. But it's all Greek to the Russians.

Though more girls are invading business offices, the mall will always have a place.

Sympathy is what one woman offers another in exchange for details.

To keep your friends, treat them kindly—and often.

Overheard at the bar: "Is your wife fond of listening in?" "Not half so fond as she is of speaking out."



"George has the baggage... He will only be five minutes or six months."

DON'T YELL, HONEY

NEW YORK—William Thomson, 23, a music student, was freed of an assault charge when he apologized profusely in court to Joan Lobdell, strawberry blonde cabaret singer. He had pulled her skirt over her head in the subway at 3 a.m. and playfully nipped her legs. "Don't yell, Honey, don't yell," he told her as she screamed for subway police.

Otherwise there are no special precautions against theft, but no large-scale losses have been reported for many years.

There are no hard and fast production targets. District branches of banks may find their stock of, say, florins running low. Head offices are asked for a further supply.

With held office stocks dwindling the Bank of England is approached to meet the need.

Finally, the Bank of England tells the Mint that so many more florins are needed. The Mint workers, under the direction of the £2,000-a-year Comptroller, Sir John Craig, proceed to make some more.

The actual process of transferring money from the Mint to the Bank of England is, rather unexpectedly, a very prosaic business.

Plain vans are used, but there is no uniformity about their plainness; that would defeat the purpose of making identification difficult.

VAGARIES OF DEMAND

What could pardonably be assumed to be a Billingsgate-bound fish lorry might well prove to carry £100,000 in little bags filled with the coinage of the realm.

Seasons and sport contribute to the vagaries of demand.

Cold weather sharpens the appetites of gas and electricity slot meters, with a renewed demand for more shillings.

Two-shilling tote forecasts at greyhound racing tracks necessitate a more fluid flow of florins.

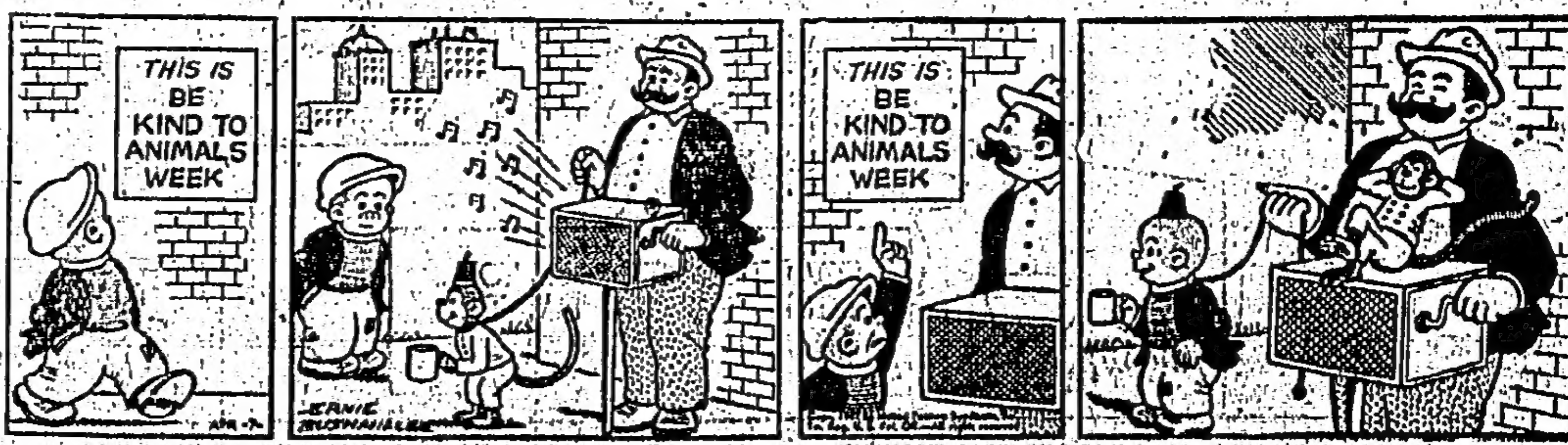
Currency has expanded in volume every year since 1938. Last year the Mint produced:

10,632,000 half-crowns.
25,366,110 florins.
29,084,449 shillings.
39,398,338 sixpences.
32,000,000 threepenny bits.
39,241,000 pennies.
50,416,300 halfpennies.
24,000,000 farthings.

This year the total is expected to be rather in excess of those amounts.

Betty Harley

NANCY Be Kind to People Too



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired
and Restless

Ask For

**ELLIOTTS
TONIC**

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Telegraph Newsreel — A BEVY OF JUNE BRIDES



THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, the Hon. Mr. R. R. Todd, attended the cocktail party given by the Photographic Society of Hongkong at the Hongkong Hotel last week. He is soon talking to Mr. R. A. Bates (left), Secretary of the Society. (Photo: Francis Wu)



THE BRIDAL GROUP, outside St John's Cathedral after the wedding last week of Dr Henry Li, son of Mr and Mrs Li Tso-fong, and Miss Vivian Woo, daughter of Dr and Mrs Arthur Woo. (Photo: King's Studio)



MR ROBERT STUART ELLIS and his bride, formerly Miss Rosabelle Helen Nish, photographed at the reception following their wedding last Saturday at St John's Cathedral. (Photo: Francis Wu)



ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon, was the scene last Saturday of the wedding of Mr Denis Eric Salter, police officer, and Miss Gertrude Emma Simcock. The smiling newlyweds are pictured here after the ceremony. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



REGISTRY WEDDING—Mr James Eng, assistant manager of the Queen's Theatre, and his bride, Miss Eugena Lee. They were married this week at the Registry. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MR JAMES P. McNAIR, an executive of CNRRA in Shanghai, and Miss Valma Gadsby, of Sydney, whose marriage took place in Hongkong this week. (Photo: Francis Wu)



MR R. HAZZARD, Trade Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in Hongkong, arrived with his family last week-end, and will shortly open an office here.



THE MARRIAGE of Mr Peter Cyril Jackson, of the Dairy Farm, and Miss Mary Padbury, of Queen Mary Hospital, took place last Saturday at St Joseph's Church. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



LEE-TAI NUPTIALS—Picture above shows Mr Leo Po, eldest son of Mr Leo Lu-cheung, known Hongkong merchant, and his bride, Miss Tai Hing-yue. They were married at the Registry on Monday. Below are some of the guests at the wedding dinner given at the Kam Ling Restaurant, including the Officer Administering the Government, Mr D. M. MacDougall, the Hon. Mr R. R. Todd, Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr A. Morse and Dr J. P. Fahilly, chairman of the Urban Council. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



MISS ANNE ROCHA became the bride of Mr Marcus Barradas, of the British-American Tobacco Co., last week. The wedding was solemnised at the Catholic Cathedral. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

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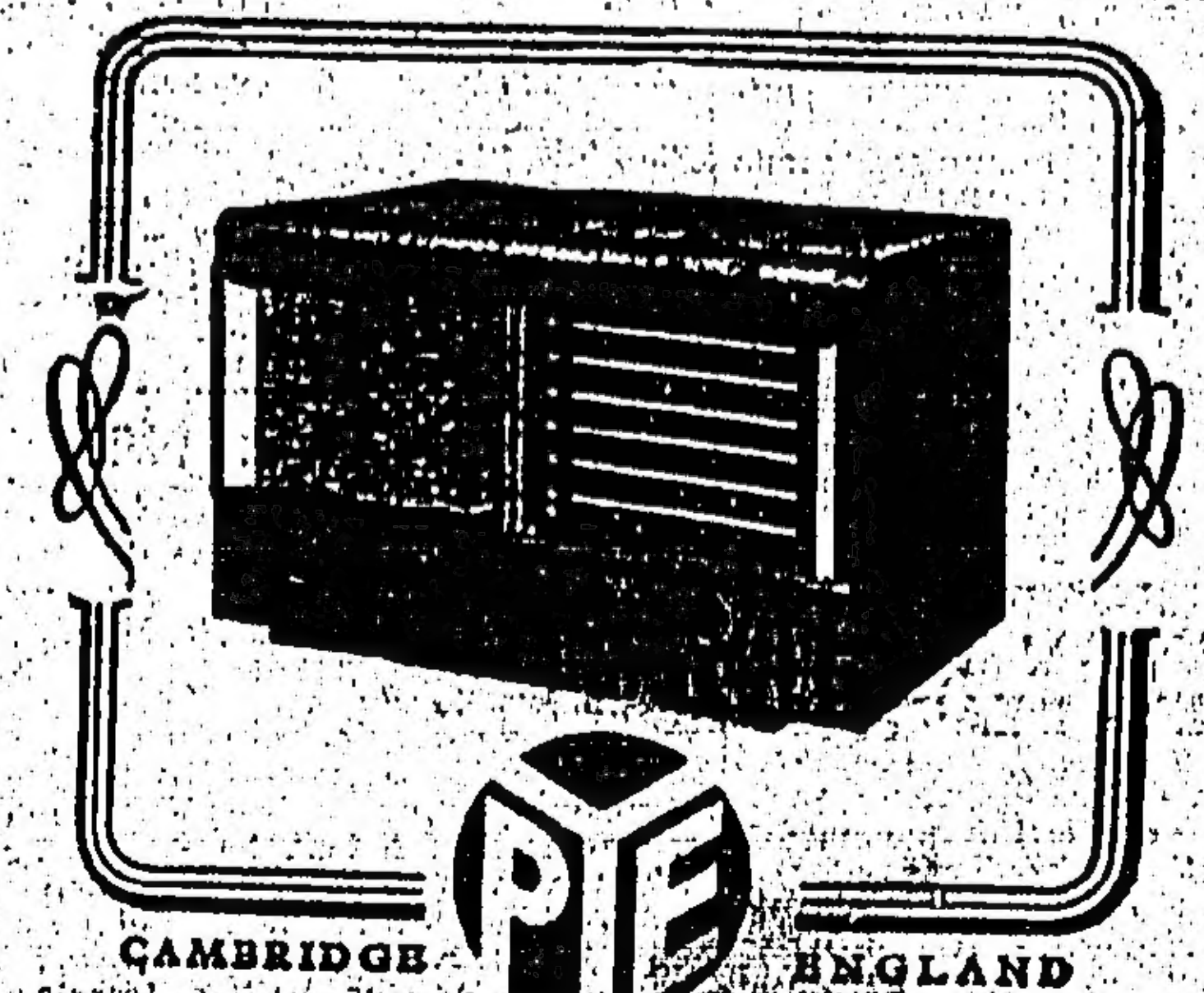
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Joe Louis To Tour

Spokane, June 13. Joe Louis, world heavyweight boxing champion, plans to make an exhibition tour of Europe and Australia next year before he retires from the ring.

This was announced by Fred Sommers, the champion's representative on the current exhibition tour of the western states. No plans have been settled, but Louis is likely to visit Australia before Europe.

Joe Louis will return to New York on July 15 to discuss plans for defending the world title in September.—Reuter.

WORKERS CONDEMN FRANCO

Prague, June 13.

The World Federation of Trade Unions' General Council today unanimously called for the collection of a "solidarity fund" and the organisation of demonstrations to aid the resistance movement in Spain.

The WFTU Vice-President, Lombardo Toledano of Mexico, urged national trade union centres to go further and organise local boycotts of Franco Spain, even though the Council's resolution failed to authorise international boycott.

In corridor discussions, Latin American and Eastern European delegates criticised the resolution as "weak and inadequate" and charged that a stronger resolution had been blocked in the executive committee by the British and American delegates.

The American WFTU Vice-President, Frank Rosenbaum, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the United Press: "The American delegation favours the resolution as it now stands. We do not like to drag too many political questions into trade union matters."

French Boycott

The French delegate, H. Raynaud, criticised the resolution, saying: "We regret that the example of the CGT (General Confederation of Labour) in persuading the French Government to enforce a boycott has not been generalised. Had it been, Franco might very possibly not be where he is now. We are hoping the general council will take more positive steps towards the final liquidation of Franco."

The Basque workers' representative, Robles-Arangiz, appealed to the Council "not to forsake your comrades in Spain".

"By their recent strikes," he said, "the Spanish workers have proved that they want to overthrow the tyrannical regime under which they are suffering. The breach which has been opened in the Franco regime will be opened in the near future. We are against disorder. We are against violence. But I must say our patience has limits."—United Press.

WALLACE BAR SOUGHT

Washington, June 13.

The Federal District Court was asked today to bar Mr. Henry Wallace, the former United States Vice-President, who is the leading opponent of the present American foreign policy, from using the Watergate amphitheatre in Washington for his speech on Monday night.

The American Anti-Communist League brought the action in the form of a request for a restraining order against the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Julius Krug, whose Department has jurisdiction over the amphitheatre.

Court arguments will be heard on Monday.

The League's petition cited what it termed Krug's "outrage and absolute disregard for the welfare of the people of the United States in granting a permit for the use of public property by a Communist group sponsoring a speaker whose methods incite human emotions towards riot and insurrection."

The motion said that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the organization sponsoring Mr. Wallace's speech, had been listed by the House of Representatives Committee in Un-American Activities as among the Communist organizations.—Reuter.

SALVATION ARMY GIRL'S DEATH

Duren, June 14.

The British authorities announced on Friday that an inquiry would be held in Duren on Monday into the death of a young Salvation Army worker, Miss Evelyn Joan Cripps of Tonbridge, Kent, who was fatally injured last Monday when the motor car in which she was riding skidded and struck a tree.

Another Salvation Army girl was injured.

This was the second tragedy involving Salvation Army personnel in the British zone. The body of a young Salvation Army girl was recovered from the Rhine River near Cologne recently.—Associated Press.

Boundary Commission Talks At Delhi

New Delhi, June 13.

The splitting of India under Britain's transfer of power plan moved nearer today when the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, discussed the setting up of boundary commissions at a meeting with the "Big Seven" Indian leaders—three from Congress, three from the Moslem League and one Sikh.

Veto Of Berlin Officials

Berlin, June 13.

The Allied Control Council decided on Tuesday to permit any one of the four powers in Berlin to veto an elected city official, it was disclosed today.

The first inkling of the decision came in a discussion at the German City Assembly yesterday and a talk by newsmen with General Lucius Clay last night.

General Clay objected to the interpretation from some Allied quarters that the veto interfered with democratic government. He said it was necessary to insure that no German official was diametrically opposed to the principles of any occupation power.

The American commander maintained the veto appeared to favour the Russians now because a non-Communist government was in office, but it could work in the other way if the Communists gained control of the Council.

The decision was in direct contrast to policies expounded last year by Maj-Gen. Frank Keating, former Berlin military governor, and Frank Howley, director of the Berlin Military Government.

Opponents of the decision said the Western Allies were backing down to the Russians. General Clay replied that the measure was necessary to prevent another Nazi party from arising in Germany.—United Press.

Senora Peron For London

London, June 13.

The Star's columnist, who has a daily column, "The Star Man's Diary," interviewed by telephone Senora Eva Peron at Madrid and quoted her as saying: "I am looking forward to visiting London—it will be my first trip. I do not know what my programme will be, but there are lots of things I want to do."

"I am a woman of the people and I shall share what you have to eat. I am not bringing any special food with me."

"My visit is an unofficial one." According to the columnist: "Madame Peron is bringing a dozen trunks of specially designed clothes and jewellery and said, 'My clothes are nothing special; they are merely fitting for a person of my rank. I have entertained me very well indeed. So have all the people here. The General accompanied me on many of my trips.'"—United Press.

EXPEDITION BY RAFT

Washington, June 13.

The raft expedition led by Thor Heyerdahl, Norwegian explorer, appeared at about the halfway point in its cruise from the Peruvian coast to the South Pacific islands near Tahiti.

The United States Weather Bureau reported Heyerdahl's latest progress. The report gave the position of the expedition as six degrees 42 minutes South Latitude and 108 degrees 36 minutes West Longitude.

The expedition started from Peru at about 80 degrees West Longitude, and the islands for which it is heading lie just west of 130 degrees.

One thing certain, say observers here, is that the expedition appears to be on schedule because Heyerdahl estimated the cruise would take four months, and they are now halfway after slightly less than seven weeks.

The latest message reported favourable wind, good visibility, with scattered clouds in the sky, a few well from the southeast, temperature 70 degrees and a drift south-west from one to three knots.—United Press.

SEARCH FOR NEW WAR WEAPON

(Continued from Page 1)

A prototype of the Brabazon airplane, the world's greatest aircraft, which will shortly take the air, is also a key to the overall plan. A military version of this mammoth machine could be refuelled in the air, and it could be the world and return to its distant base.

The role of India in this Commonwealth strategic plan is obscure until the political situation there is resolved after the British transfer of power.

One thing certain, say observers here, is that India and Pakistan choose to remain within the framework of the Commonwealth, is that much of the mineral resources of India would be at the disposal of the Commonwealth defence forces. Expansion of the basic industries in India, particularly the aircraft industry, is another factor which cannot be overlooked.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



NEW MOVE IN INDONESIAN POLITICS

Batavia, June 13.

A new move in the Indonesian political crisis was made today when the Netherlands Commission General announced its intention of consulting the East Indonesian Government and the West Borneo Council about the Republican counter memorandum to the Dutch interim government proposal.

The Commission spokesman said that it was not expected that the Commissioners would have any further discussions with the Republican delegation before forwarding its recommendation to the Netherlands Cabinet.

The Cabinet is due to meet on Monday to make its final decision about future Dutch policy towards Indonesia.

The spokesman could not give any information about the possibility of the Commissioners having informal discussions with Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, the Indonesian Premier.

The Indonesian delegation met for two hours in Batavia this morning. No official statement was issued, but it was understood in reliable Indonesian circles that a meeting between Dr. Sutan Sjahrir and the Commissioners would be welcomed.

Dr. Sjahrir is at present at the hill station of Linggadjati, and did not attend this morning's meeting of the Republican delegation.—Reuter.

Death Sentences Confirmed

Singapore, June 14.

General Sir Neil Ritchie, British Commander-in-Chief South East Asia, confirmed the sentences of seven Japanese convicted of the Chinese massacre in General Saburo Kawamura and Lieutenant Colonel Masayuki Oishi were sentenced to be hanged. Lieutenant General Takuma Nishimura and four others received life sentences.

The Japanese were accused of responsibility for the mass slaying of 5,000 Chinese soon after the fall of Singapore in 1941.

Singapore Chinese associations protested because the War Crimes court did not sentence all to death.—Associated Press.

Exciting Isle Of Man Motor Cycle Races

Douglas, Isle of Man, June 13.

An immense crowd, who watched the Isle of Man tourist trophy motor cycling races over the famous course, saw a thrilling struggle in both the senior and lightweight events, which were run concurrently over seven laps of the course, a distance of 264.133 miles.

The senior event was won by Harry Daniell, of London, riding a Norton, who covered the course in three hours 11 minutes 22.1/5 seconds at an average speed of 82.813 miles per hour. Daniell, winner of the event in 1938, beat Artie Bell, of Belfast, also riding a Norton, by 22 seconds, while P. Goodman, of Birmingham, was third.

Bell's average speed was 82.656 miles per hour and Goodman's 82.403 miles per hour.

The Dublin rider, Mr. Harrington, riding a Italian Moto Guzzi, won the lightweight event in three hours 30 minutes 26.3/5 seconds at an average speed of 73.220 m.p.h. Just over 10 seconds behind came Maurice Cann, also on a Moto Guzzi, in three hours 37 minutes 10.4/5 seconds, an average speed of 72.972 m.p.h., while Bob Drinkwater, on an Excelsior, was third, with an average speed of 70.139 m.p.h.

There were 27 riders in the senior event and 20 in the lightweight.—Reuter.

SOCCER SURPRISE

London, June 13.

Surprise was caused in Middlesex football circles when it became known that Wilfred Mannion, Middlesex's international inside forward, desired to leave his club. Mannion has not yet asked the club to put him on the transfer list, but he said that he was not happy at Middlesex and desired a change of club because he thought it would do him good.

He has no personal grievances against Middlesex, but "I believe a move would be to my advantage," said Mannion.

David Jack, manager of the club, stated that at present Middlesex brought have no statement to make. It is nearly three weeks since Middlesex disclosed "their retained list." This includes Mannion's name.—Reuter.

Pressing For Information On Hungary

London, June 13.

Mr. Ernest Bevin was today considering official proposals on the best methods of carrying out the assurance given yesterday by Mr. Hector McNeill, Minister of State, in the House of Commons that Britain would continue to press the Soviet Government for full information on the Hungarian crisis.

Though no new instructions have been despatched to Sir Maurice Peterson, the British Ambassador in Moscow, the most probable course is that he will shortly be required to deliver a further protest to M. Vyacheslav Molotov about the Soviet attitude in Budapest, coupled with a further appeal for a Three Power investigation of the alleged conspiracy which had led to the fall of the government of Ferenc Nagy, the former Hungarian Premier.

The statement made yesterday by Mr. McNeill is interpreted here as meaning that Britain will make one further attempt to secure Allied co-operation in the handling of the Hungarian situation before falling back on more drastic measures, such as an appeal to the United Nations.

But the Government is also considering to make it clear that Britain will not acquiesce in an interpretation of Allied rights and duties by which receipt of concessions from the arrested Hungarian politician, Bela Kovacs, is not considered interference in the domestic situation, whereas a request by a fellow member of the Allied Control Commission—Britain or the United States—be allowed to read the evidence is so considered.

It is now felt that more is at stake than the future of the Hungarian Government and that to permit such a reading of the armistice terms would destroy the future of the Great Power co-operation in Europe at the very time when the US Secretary of State, General George Marshall, has made it clear that this is the basic condition of United States economic aid.—Reuter.

Events in Rumania

The National Liberal Party of George Tatarescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, is conducting discussions with the other parties of Rumania's ruling coalition National Democratic Front to clear up points of difference, but a serious government crisis is improbable, it was learned today from a reliable source.

The discussions are proceeding on the basis of the memorandum submitted by Tatarescu, asking for "elucidation" of certain items in the joint programme on which the National Democratic Front contested last November's general election.

Tatarescu's Party stands for banking and business interests and the rights of private property. The other main three parties of the coalition—Communists, Social Democrats and the Groza Front Party—naturally stand much further to the left. But in spite of the obvious differences, a serious conflict between the government parties is not expected at least so long as the Red Army remains in Rumania.

Arrests of lesser members of the opposition parties have been continuing for several months past, but did not seem to have been intensified recently as part of the general drive against the oppositions of Eastern Europe.

OUTWARD MAILS

* Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the times stated below:

Saturday, June 14
Macao, Tainan & Shekai (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Kunming, Calcutta, Shanghai, Peiping, Canton, Kowloon and Chungking (Air) 5.20 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Sunday, June 15
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 10 a.m.
Manila P.I. only (Air) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Hongkong, Kowloon, Hankow and Nanking (Air) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Haiphong, Pakhow & Hoihow (Sea) 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Macao, Tainan & Shekai (Sea) 10 a.m.
Kowloon (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.
Monday, June 16
Teamkong (Kwongchow), Shanghai, Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.
Straits and Bombay (Sea) 10 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) 10 a.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) Noon.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Kowloon, Macao, Tainan & Shekai (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping, Luchow & Kunming (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Canton, Poochow & Hoihow only (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, June 17
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Swatow (Sea) Noon.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Wednesday, June 18
Manila P.I., Honolulu, U.S.A. & Canada (Air) 10 a.m.
Haiphong and Pakhow (Sea) 10 a.m.
Straits and Fuzhou (Sea) 10 a.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST.
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

CHURCH NOTICE

GOSPEL HALL
Duddell Street
(Between the Bank of China and the National City Bank of New York)
Sunday, 11 a.m. Breaking of Bread.
Sunday, 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting.
Tuesday, 8 p.m. Bible Study.
Thursday, 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.
All English speaking friends are welcome.

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